PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,560—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer,	Tons,	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons.
12th Aug.	PENINSULAR..	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA....	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MACEDONIA ...	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA ...	7538	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6064	.....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR...	5294	HIMALAYA.....	6898
14th "	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR ...	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA.....	9500	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
25th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

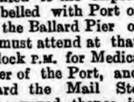
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,675	Verron	19th Aug. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 795, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engravers, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographic orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th Aug, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY 14th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kowelt and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 14th August, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 17th August.

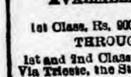
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905
* AUSTRIA	L. Colledani	7,593	5th Oct. "
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 511

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de St Bile	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 950.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3595	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3593	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings Bombay.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crèpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... " 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	.. " 1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... " 1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... " 1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... " 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... " 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,

CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

21, Hornby Road,

OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,

FORT.

WELL FITTING

SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs. a.
Twill	10 8
Soft Gauze	18 0
Fancy Oxford	21 0
Best Zephyr	25 8
Dress 4 fold linen Rs.	24-0 27 0
Fittings "	30-0 33 0
Double Collars "	3 0 3 12

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction as clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed " " "	52 8
New Cherub " Comb "	40 0
Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver " "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 "	80 0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S

THE "ANTIQUARY"

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	49 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 3	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	5 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 14th instant, being A PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL, DEHRA DUN.

A QUALIFYING ENTRANCE EXAMINATION for the above School will be held at the Office of Undersigned in Poona, in October next, on 9th, 10th and 11th. One qualified candidate will be selected for training at the School as a Government stipendiary student, who on passing out satisfactorily will obtain an appointment as Ranger in the Bombay Subordinate Forest Service.

Particulars may be obtained from Undersigned who will accept applications up to and including September 15th next.

W. A. TALBOT,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.

Poona, 8th August, 1905.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE—THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September 1905, at 4-30 P. M. to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1905.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Henry Solomon, as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1906, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August to 7th September, 1905, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 8th August, 1905.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1905, at the rate of RUPEES (150) ONE HUNDRED and fifty per whole share and Rupees (75) Seventy-five per half share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after THURSDAY the 17th day of August, 1905, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 10th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 11th to SUNDAY, the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ld.,

Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 9th August, 1905.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will, as previously notified, be held on FRIDAY, 11th instant at 3 P.M.

BUSINESS.

(1). To consider, the question of adopting measures for popularising Inoculation among the Mill hands in Bombay.

(2). To consider in view of the increasing introduction of Electric Light in the Bombay Mills, the question of restricting the hours of labour of Mill operatives.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

9th August, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that KUVERJI MAYARAM, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any reference thereto,

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of 2nd Ganeshwady Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, without the Fort, Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C. No. 1519, Street Nos. 17-19 & 8, and admeasuring 47 5-7 Square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Purshotum Jadowji, on or towards the West by the house of Sakharam Bhut, on or towards the North by the public passage, & on or towards the South by the public Road called Ganeshwady Road. Dated this 9th day of August, 1905.

THAKURDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects :—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts up to 31st ultimo.

(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Herbert Armstrong and Mr. Tribhovandas Purshottamdas who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS are required for carrying out EARTHWORK and MASONRY WORK on the Bombay Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway extending from Kooria to Mazgaon, and from Mahim to Matunga.

For information as to quantities, &c., apply to the RESIDENT ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, Bombay Harbour Branch, G. I. P. Railway. "Times of India Office."

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND of Rs. (60) SIXTY per Share for the year ended 30th June, 1905, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1905, at the Registered Office of the Company on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

JEEWANDAS AND CO.,
Agents.

No. 5, Green Street, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees invite Tenders for the construction of a NEW PIER, for Tank Oil Steamers at Sewree, Bombay. The Pier to consist of a Moorum Bank (about 8,000 ft. long) a Screw Pile Pier (about 3,000 ft. long) a Screw Pile Pier Head, Dolphin and Landing Pier or Stage.

Copies of the specification and drawings of the work, Conditions of Contract and form of Tender can be obtained from the Trustees' Engineer, Ballard Road, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 50.

Tenders should be in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for Sewree Pier" addressed to the Secretary, Port Trust, Bombay, and will be received up to 11 a.m. on the 25th September, 1905.

By Order,
J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
Ballard Road, Bombay 25th July, 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES WITH TINS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1905, at 4-30 p. m., at Belasis Bridge, Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1905.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "TO BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA, from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30670 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Re. 1-0-0 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree : Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents :—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

WANTED to send a EUROPEAN BOY of 7 to a private day School in charge of a Lady. Apply Box 33941 J. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, TWO INDIAN DOCTORS and TWO INDIAN DISPENSERS (Compounders) to go to British Central Africa on a three years' engagement. Persons well qualified and having long experience in these lines only need apply. Write to Box No. 6678 A., Care of this Paper.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30637 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA !!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flo very Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY: Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 0-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 0-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—J. R. Gardener, 13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage: English Subscription 8s. 15 per year including postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

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OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 85,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120. Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

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London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SHANGHAI.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SINGAPORE.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	SOURABAYA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	600,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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The Bank of England : The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade East, Bombay.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS
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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued.....	Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...	Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over.....	Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio.....	7½ per cent.
Total Funds	Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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ON
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
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Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
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The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

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MORNING AND NOON
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Salary Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150, and Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125, with Rs. 15 carriage allowance.

Applications, with copies of certificates, should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than 31st August, 1905.

N. B. MASANI,
Secretary, Joint Schools Committee.
Municipal, Office, 8th August, 1905.

TIGERS, LIONS, PANTHERS.

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Hindu Social Progress by N. S. P. Garu ...	0 4
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The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1 0
Stable Management and Exercise, by Captain Hayes	3 0
History of India, by Hoerule and Stark ...	1 4
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Agricultural and Industrial Problems in India, by Alfred Chatterton	0 8
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A WORD TO SUFFERERS.

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Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	3 pr. ct.	1,039
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	40
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THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	2	7
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	1
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	7	7	75
Total plague deaths to date	304,359	259,302	
Same date last year	11	8	82

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 8.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £93 11/16 = + 3-8
3 do. Rentes ..... £99 3/4 = + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1/2 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £66 5/8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 5/16 = + 1/16
2 months hence ..... 27 1/16 = + 1/16
Spot in New York ..... 59 1/4 = + 1/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·15 = unchanged
Berlin ..... 20·47 1/4 = + 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·86 1-2 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1/2 per cent = do
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 1 3/4 per cent = do
3 " " " Fine Trade ... 2 1/4 per cent = do
Bills ..... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 5/8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 1/2 per cent = + 1/8
7 day market loans ..... 1 1/2 per cent = unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 7 1/2 J-A sellers steady.

METALS—
Copper Brazilers £77/10
Yellow metal 6 1-2d

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 6 3/4d buyers.

WHEAT—
Firm Afloat for U K 2,160,000

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 10 A.-S. sellers dull
Yellow Cawnpore 39 1/2 A.-S., value dull

LINSEED—
Linseed quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 5/8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—King Robert, Southgate and R Rubattino.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5·94 plus 7. Egyptian F G F Brown S 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 12,000. Futures closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·77	5·78	5·79
+7	+8	+9
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·80	5·81	5·82
+9	+9	+9
Feb.-March.	March.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·83	5·84	5·84
+10	+10	+10

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 19,000 bales
Do last year ..... 500 do
Exports to Great Britain ..... 1,000 do
Do. do Continent ..... 14,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 10·85
Futures, month of Dec ..... 10·91 + 10 a
Do do, March ..... 10·93 + 10 b

a Declined early owing to daily weather reports indicating beneficial rain, but advanced later.
b Advanced owing to support by New Orleans bull party

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 10 1-2
Futures, month of Sept ..... 10·64 + 13
Do, do, Dec ..... 10·79 + 12
Tone at close ..... steady

	Bales
Stock in London	17,000
Total visible supply	2,140,000
	−50 000
Total visible supply East Indian	107,000
Quantity in sight	13,240,000
	+90,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 8th August 1905:—

Cotton	4 320 bales.
Wheat	18,751 cwts.
Linseed	7,089 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	251 do
Gingellyseed	692 do
Poppyseed	2,268 do
Groundnuts	482 do
Castorseed	1,927 do
Hide	642 do
Myrabolams	308 do
Cottonseed	11,389 do
Mowraseed	8,756 do
Gram	427 do
Joowar	5,077 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, AUG. 9.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight			D.A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	...	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do.		do.	...	169 3-4
Marks 3 do.		do.	...	133 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			...	133 1-2
Shanghai 30		do.	...	193
Japan 30		do.	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, quiet

Cash	99'14
1st Settlement 1st September	99'13

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March			2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 27th	July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 20th	do.	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th	do.	4 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Tone firm.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Buyers	7	5	6
Forward Sept.	7	10	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	6	0
Yellow Gujarat, Ready ...	7	2	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	7	9	0
Forward Sept.	7	11	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	31	4	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet, nothing doing

Howree Khandeish nominal ...	40	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	37	8	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	4	12	0
White Delhi Sept.-Oct.	4	14	6
White Pissi 85 per cent	4	11	6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	3,000 "

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·82	5·83	5·84
+5	+5	+5
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·85	5·86	5·87
+5	+5	+5
Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
5·88	5·89	5·89
+5	+5	+5

COTTON.—The market is steady with the usual small demand for spot cotton from shippers and local mills. In new crops prices are unaltered from our last evening's quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Shownunger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 11/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 5/8
Bar Silver	27 5/16

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, Aug. 10 1905.

1. There will be practice at Tent-Pegging on the Chowpatty sands to-morrow, Friday the 11th instant from 7 a.m.
2. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the monthly Challenge Cup and practice on Saturday afternoon the 12th instant from 4 p.m.
3. There will be practice at Tent-Pegging on the Church Gate sands on Tuesday morning next the 15th instant from 7 a.m.
4. Recruits drill will be held on Tuesday evening the 15th instant, at the Town Hall from 5-30 p.m., and there will be an Assault-at-Arms class on the same occasion.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 10 1905.

1 It is notified for information that the annual prize distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 18th instant, and will be followed by a dance. The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

Dress.—Mess Dress or uniform.

Tickets will be issued on and after Monday next the 14th instant at the Fort Head-Quarters and B V A Club, Apollo Bunder.

2 There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club on Monday next the 14th instant at 6-15 p.m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BARRETT—SLATER—June 20, at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, Philip Godfrey Barrett, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, to Jean (Cherie) fourth daughter of the late D. McLauchlan Slater, F. I. A., of Bombay. (Indian papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NAYLOR—August 3, at Naini Tal, the wife of Urmstone S Naylor, U P Police, of a daughter.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 40 m. Sun sets, 6h, 30m. High water, 7-30m, 7-15a. Low water, 0-40m., 0-44a.
Municipal Corporation 3 p.m.
Bank of Bombay, annual general meeting, 3 30 p.m.
The Tapti Mills, extraordinary general meeting, 137, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.
Association Football, Rovers vs. Y. M. C. A.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Teachers' Association, a meeting will be held to-day at the Alexandra School, Fort at 5-30 p.m. when the Rev. T. Davis B.A., will deliver an address on "How to Co-ordinate Moral and Physical Education."

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours:—

March	Sounds of Peace ... Franz von Blon
Overture	La Dame Blanche ... Boieldeu
Valse	... J Strauss
Selection	La Cigale ... E Andran
Schottische	The Fair Bride ... J A Giffard
Gavotte	The First Kiss ... A Schubert
Valse	Acclamations ... E Waldteufel
March	At A Georgia Camp Meeting ... Kerry Mills

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST IN RESPECT OF BULLOCKS.—For criminal breach of trust in respect of two bullocks valued at Rs. 48, and belonging to one Chaganral Hajarimal, a shroff, Lowjee Kasiba, a cart-driver, was sentenced yesterday morning, to one month's rigoro s imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 with the alternative of one month's further rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones prosecuted. It appeared that the bullocks were entrusted to the accused by the complainant. He sold one bullock for Rs. 24 and sent away the second to his native country, without the knowledge of the complainant. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Inspector Jones related yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, a story as to how he raided a house in Lower Colaba on Tuesday evening, being armed with a warrant from the Commissioner of Police for the arrest of Nanu Mahomed and eight others for gambling in the house. The accused were panic-struck on seeing themselves surrounded with police and they began seeking corners to hide themselves, and in so doing two of the accused jumped deliberately out of the window to the ground below and sustained injuries to their legs. The keeper of the gaming-room made good his escape. All the accused pleaded guilty and they were each mulcted in the sum of Rs. 15.

SUICIDES IN BOMBAY.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Shawalia Babaji, a Hindu aged fifty years. The deceased who had been ailing for some days past was found by the police lying on Piquet Road on Tuesday morning. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where it was ascertained that he had been suffering from arsenic poisoning. He died the same day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, on the body of Rama Goona, a Hindu, aged forty-five years, residing at Moreland Road. The evidence showed that the deceased had been depressed for the past two months owing to the death of his second wife and frequently expressed a desire to do away with himself. He was found unconscious in his room on Tuesday morning and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died at 9-30 p.m. the same day. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

PROTECTION OF MINORS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Aldridge charged one Ismail Rustomkhan Munshi, a Mahomedan, and his wife Munnie, with obtaining possession of a girl named Najeema, a minor for the purpose of using her for immoral purposes. Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the girl Najeema was a native of Munmad in Khandeish. She lost her parents and was adopted by one Gunga, a woman, who lived near her parents' house. The first accused went to Munmad and having purchased the girl for a few rupees from Gunga, brought her down to Bombay. He then handed over the girl to his wife, the second accused, to be employed in her house of ill-fame. The girl remained there for some time, when the police on receiving certain information regarding her, interfered. It was alleged that the first accused had brought the girl to Bombay, promising to employ her as a domestic servant, but subsequently he employed her in a low capacity. It was however proved on behalf of the defence that the girl, before she was brought to Bombay, had been leading an immoral life at Munmad. The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that the point for consideration was whether sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code applied to this case. The language of those sections showed that the intention of the Legislature was to protect innocent minors and they must be so used as to mean that the intent must be to employ a minor for immoral purposes, when she had not been so employed before. In other words the obtaining possession must be to employ newly a minor for purposes made punishable under these sections. The Court held that Najeema, the minor, was leading an immoral life at Munmad before she came to Bombay and that those sections of the Penal Code did not protect her. The accused were ordered to be acquitted.

THE INDIAN STUDENT.

HIS MORALS AND DISCIPLINE.

THE following memorial has been addressed to the Viceroy by a large number of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its suburbs:—Most respectfully sheweth that your Excellency's humble memorialists beg to approach your Excellency with the earnest hope that the following points may be approved by your Excellency and given practical effect to, for the amelioration of the moral condition of the students of India generally, and they feel especially encouraged to do so by reason of the great interest which your Excellency has evinced in the cause of education in this country and which is so noticeable a feature in your Excellency's administration.

2. That the moral atmosphere plays an important factor in the formation of a man's character and that our Government, though it has kindly taken up the cause of education most energetically, will confer a great benefit upon us, if it graciously adopt further measures for the compulsory introduction in a general form of moral teaching into all institutions in India.

3. That it is a matter of deep regret that much attention is not paid to this most important part of our education, the moral culture of our boys, which is almost the sure foundation of their future advancement in this world.

4. That your Excellency's humble memorialists are, therefore, persuaded to believe that it is essential in the interests of the country and to secure its future prosperity that active steps should be taken to impart moral training to our young men and that it should form an important part of the instruction now given in our Schools and Colleges.

5. That your Excellency's memorialists consider that it is a serious drawback in the courses of study generally followed in our Schools and Colleges, that there is little room for the development of a healthy moral culture therefrom, and that therefore, in spite of the very liberal education that is given to the boys undoubtedly the most valuable among the manifold advantages enjoyed by them a robust moral tone, catholicity of character and breadth of views are not always sufficiently developed in our young men.

6. That though your Excellency's humble memorialists have been acquainted with the steps already taken by the Government in this direction, what your Excellency's humble memorialists venture to ask, is, therefore, nothing but a corollary and further expansion of the policy already initiated.

7. That accordingly your Excellency's humble memorialists pray that desired effect be given to the humble observations contained in this memorial, by such steps as may commend themselves to your Excellency, and in this connection beg leave to submit the following suggestions for your Excellencys favourable consideration.

(a). That in the lower classes of all our Institutions, moral teaching should be given to the boys without interfering with there other studies one hour at least every day according to the Kindergartensy stem in the form of simple stories most attractive to them conveying the best moral instructions and illustrating the lives of eminent men of exemplary character.

(b). That in the higher classes, best and selected biographies and autobiographies should be most practically taught.

(c). That boys should be taught to speak in English and their respective vernaculars and write essays in those languages on subjects of a purely moral nature in the presence of their teachers, and proper prizes given to those particularly, who have been mostly successful throughout the year, bearing in every respect a good moral character.

(b). That no pains should be spared by the teachers, to avail of every opportunity, practically to induce the boys to do works of a purely moral nature, as far as the means of the boys and other circumstances permit, and to request the guardians to do the same and inform them accordingly, especially as there are better chances of moral training at home than abroad.

(e). That sufficient attempts should also be made by the teachers to give practical effect to schemes Nos. (a) and (b) and ascertain from the students how far they have been able properly to realize the instructions given.

(f). That attempts should be made to ascertain as far as possible that the teachers appointed for the purpose are persons of unimpeachable character.

(g). That the teaching should be imparted in such a way as not to affect the social and religious feelings, ideas and prejudices of the students generally.

(h). That attempts should be made by the teachers to ascertain, as far as feasible, the conduct of the boys, not only at school, but at home and abroad, and necessary arrangements not only made, but strictly observed for the punishment of the boys considered wicked by any authority connected with the school.

(i). That sufficient encouragment should be given, not to the students only, but to the teachers also, for the promotion or advancement of sound and practical moral training.

(j). That guardians of the respective boys should also be particularly careful to inform the teachers of the behaviour of the boys at home, and also to let them know what steps the guardians are taking for the practical moral training of their boys, without which our life may be a complete failure.

(k). That no pains should be spared to make the surroundings of all Schools and Colleges throughout India, either new or old, either aided or unaided by Government, moral and respectable in character.

(l). That every attempt should be made by the School and College authorities to increase, as far as circumstances permit, the number of hostels attached to these institutions and proper notice taken of the students living in them.

(m.) That the desirability be considered of having from time to time social gatherings in educational institutions, to which leading official and non-official men of the place should be invited, so that boys may be brought into a healthy contact with the leaders of society and come under the wholesome influence of esteemed characters.

(n). That violation of or disobedience to rules (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) and (k) should subject the institutions to any punishment which the Education Department may, after consultation with or reference to their Proprietors, Secretaries, Superintendents and Head Masters, deem fit, under the especial circumstances to impose.

That in addition to the above respectful suggestions of your humble memorialists, it is their fervent prayer that your Excellency may, with Excellency's deep sympathy for the moral welfare of the Indian boys and keen interest in the educational advancement of the country, graciously adopt such other definite schemes as may commend themselves to your Excellency for making it a practical, complete and living success.

A MARE TO BLAME.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of a reference in a case against Manilal Kalabhai, who was convicted by Mr. Gulabbhai K. Desai, first class Magistrate of Viramgaum in May last, of voluntarily obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duties, and was fined two rupees, or in default to undergo two days' simple imprisonment. The fine had been paid.

Mr. W. Doderet, District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in making the reference to the High Court, recommended that the order

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1905.

THE PROBLEM OF MILITARY TRAINING.

WITH the new drill superseding the old drill and the old drill forcing the new out of existence, all in the space of a few weeks, it is little wonder that the British soldier is mystified; does not quite know where he is, and wishes all drill were abolished that he might devote more time to marksmanship. But drill is as essential as ever it was, and Colonel Pollock in the new "Monthly" accentuates the the advantage of having thoroughly drilled men. A hundred years ago, he observes, the drill of the barracks-square corresponded exactly to the tactical evolutions employed in actual contact with the enemy, and, because this is no longer the case, a school has sprung up which notably proclaims its own lack of appreciation of altered conditions by ascribing every failure to the "stultifying influence" of the barrack-square. Critics talk of "machines" being the outcome of drill, regardless of the fact that it is just because our soldiers have deteriorated as machines of the ancient type and have not been efficiently converted to up-to-date patterns, that ill-success has in recent years so often attended them, and Colonel Pollock is not far wrong when he asserts that while soldiers have realised that the old order should be changed, they have failed to understand that it requires to be replaced by the new. "Go-as-you-please is the slovenly alternative too generally accepted in place of tactical formations and expedients: it is ignored that go-as-you-please generally results in the majority doing that which of all things, they should not do and that which ought to be done being scarcely ever accomplished even by a few." We are glad to find that Colonel Pollock is strong in his conviction that no greater mistake could be made than to suppose that because the ancient tactics of the barrack-square are no longer applicable, the need for drill has passed. He holds that the greater the emergency and the greater the consequent demand for speed in meeting it, the greater is the need for drill and discipline. It stands to reason that a formation previously rehearsed at drill can be more rapidly assumed and consequently in an emergency, more satisfactorily than if it has to be not only improvised, but explained on the spur of the moment, or left merely to evolve itself in accordance with the chapter of accidents. Colonel Pollock gives several telling illustrations of what he means and the utter necessity of there being not merely casual drill but very careful and efficient training, now as in the past.

We doubt if more than a very few will be ready to dispute the soundness of the contention that every tactical emergency, whatever be its exact nature, must necessarily require that the troops concerned shall, in the least possible space of time, be prepared to meet it effectually. The rifle is the weapon to be employed, and the effective use of it demands compliance with one or other of two conditions. The first of these in Colonel Pollock's view is that the men, if not already so disposed, must expeditiously adopt a formation suitable to the occasion; the second, that regardless of drill formation they shall run at the utmost individual speed to positions from which to use their weapons to immediate advantage. That drill is required to enable men to take their proper place in the ranks in any recognised formation, the gallant Colonel trusts, will be admitted without question. And it is not necessary to be a military expert to understand that, with properly trained soldiers, the end of a race for a position should, if successfully accomplished, find every man, not only in position, but in his own squad section and company. Colonel Pollock denies that drill, with its stereotyped formations, cramps the initiative and that in many cases it is impossible to have drill formations suitable for emergencies. By drill every contingency cannot be provided against, but a very great many can, and the better the men are drilled the less likelihood is there of finding them in a tight place. In Colonel Pollock's opinion the soldier of to-day requires more careful drilling than his father did. And there is much to be said in support of this theory, for the soldier of to-day is the product of thickly populated towns, where he has had very little room for exercise, and none for the development of the sporting instincts which his father had in the country. Formerly the military instructor had only to teach drill and the art of combination, to a man, "who in consequence of his familiarity with rural life and field sports, was already provided with just the very knowledge that is indispensable in the present day when wide extensions throw every individual so much upon his own resources." Drill of a nature suitable to modern requirements, Colonel Pollock persuades us, will produce an efficient fighting man, just as the drill that is now obsolete was the complement to natural aptitude in times past.

Referring to the training of officers the writer describes it as weary, stale, flat and unprofitable. This is doubtlessly more accurate as regards the British Army at Home than that in this country. Such must have been the case for a very long time, if it be true, as Colonel Pollock says it is, that our generals are ignorant of what training means, that they do not understand its potentialities or the dismal absurdity of manœuvres conducted in such circumstances. In addition to other sweeping statements, the article contains the assertion that there is not the slightest doubt that the tactical shortcomings of the British Army are chiefly attributable to the fact that ignorance resulting from lack of experience has become a standard institution in the higher ranks of the Army. We are glad that Colonel Pollock condemns the present system of training the young officer, which expects him to know everything from the price of bacon in the canteen to the dispositions of an Army Corps, though, in many cases, nothing but their own mother wit is available to guide them when placed in command of a picquet of fifty men. There is one scathing passage which will attract attention. It reads: "Incompetency in the higher ranks is with us hereditary; it is deep-rooted and by the luxuriance of its growth it chokes the too slender plants of efficiency. The selection from which so great things were expected results chiefly in the promotion of men resembling those by whom they are selected. Success based strictly upon real merit has attended only a few whose rare qualities are so generally known that it would have been dangerous to ignore them. Fortunately, in spite of every disadvantage, a not inconsiderable number of really first-class leaders of men have places near the top of the Army List; but the majority are proper soldiers or owe their advancement to the magnetic attraction that draws like to like, incompetence to incompetence." If Colonel Pollock were still upon the Active List that allegation would have brought him into trouble, no matter how much or how little truth there may be in it. But we imagine the day of these men is practically over and that we shall soon have efficiency in all ranks, from the highest to the very lowest.

A GUANO ISLAND. AN interesting description is published in a home contemporary of Malden Island, famous for its guano deposits, which lies in the Southern Pacific, only four degrees south of the Equator. It is beyond the borders of the great Polynesian Archipelago, and stands out by itself in a stretch of still blue sea, very seldom visited by ships of any kind. Malden Island consists of an immense white beach, a little settlement fronted by a big wooden pier, and a desolate plain of low greyish-green herbage; relieved here and there by small bushes bearing insignificant yellow flowers. Water is provided by great condensers. Food is all imported, save for pig and goat flesh. There are no hills and no trees, save one clump of cocoanuts. For those who live on this far from typical South Sea Island, it is the scene of an exile which has to be endured somehow or other, but which drags away with incredible slowness and monotony. The history of the island is not without interest. For fifty-six years it has been one of the most valuable properties in the Pacific. Out of Malden Island have come horses and carriages, fine houses and gorgeous jewellery, rich eating, delicate wines, handsome entertainments and a whole host of good things. Half a million hard cash has been made out of it in the last thirty years, and it is good for another thirty. All this from a barren rock in mid-ocean! The solution will at once suggest itself to anyone who has ever sailed the Southern Seas—guano. Better by far than the discovery of a pirate's treasure-cave is the discovery of a guano island. There are few genuine treasure romances in the Pacific, but many exciting tales of the finding of these unromantic mines of wealth. Malden Island itself has a story. In 1848 Captain Chapman, an American whaling captain, who still lives at Honolulu, happened to discover Malden during the course of a long cruise. He landed on the island, found nothing for himself and his crew in the way of fruit or vegetables, but discovered the guano beds, and made up his mind to sell the valuable knowledge as soon as his cruise was over. Then he put to sea again and did not reach San Francisco for the best part of a year. Meantime another American, Captain English, had found the island and its treasure. Wiser than Captain Chapman, he abandoned his cruise and hurried at once to Sydney, where he sold the island for a big price to the trading firm who have owned it ever since. This is the island's history.

Time there has slipped along since the days of the Crimea with never a change. There is a row of little tin-roofed, one-storeyed houses above the beach tenanted by the half dozen white men who act as managers; there are big, barnlike shelters for the native labourers. Every three years the managers end their term of service and joyfully return to the Company's great offices in Sydney. Once or twice in the year one of the pretty white island schooners sails up to Malden, greeted with shrieks and war-dances of joy; discharges her freight of forty or fifty newly indentured labourers, and takes away as many others whose year on the island has expried. On Malden itself nothing changes. Its climate is unaltered by the passing season. No fruits or flowers mark the year by their ripening and blossoming; no "rainy season" changes the face of the land. News from the outer world comes rarely and, when it does come, it is old. Life on Malden Island is work all day long; in the evening the bare verandah and the copper-crimson sunset, and the empty poisoning sea. The guano beds cover practically the whole of the island. The surface on which one walks is hard, white, and rocky. The guano lies a foot or two beneath. When dried it is stored away in an immense shed near the settlement. If it has been dug from the pits at the other side of the island, eight miles away, it will be brought down to the storehouse by means of one of the oddest little railways in the world. The Malden Island railway is worked, not by steam, electricity, or petrol, but by sail. The south-east trade wind blows practically all the year round on this Island; so the Company keep a little fleet of land vessels, cross-rigged, with fine large sails. The empty carriages are pushed up to the pits by the workmen, and loaded there. At evening the labourers climb on the top of the load, set the great sails, and fly down to the settlement as fast as an average train could go. These Malden ships are rather unmanageable at times, and have been known to jump the rails when travelling at high speed. But the Kanaka labourers are not apprehensive, and not even in a south-easterly gale will they take a reef in the sails. It is interesting to note that in connection with the labour on Malden Island, kidnapping, though still common enough in some parts of the Pacific, is never resorted to, there being no difficulty in obtaining as many volunteers for Malden as its owners want.

A PROPOSED INDUSTRY FOR ST. HELENA. ST. HELENA still remains without an industry, but the Governor reporting on the island's affairs for the past year, says there is some hope that a Company may shortly be formed with a view to working the flax plant. A number of capitalists in London, as also an exploitation in Johannesburg, approached the Government with a view to starting the industry referred to. No definite decision, however, appears to have yet been arrived at. Flax thrives in St. Helena, as does the Furcroca aloe, from which excellent fibre is obtained. Samples of both these products have been sent home and have been well reported on. Some years ago a Company did start operations, but failed chiefly owing, according to the Governor, to unbusinesslike methods. On the other hand, Sir W. Thiselton Dyer, the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, informed the Governor that he considered the flax plant ("Linum usitatissimum") "quite unsuitable for cultivation within the tropics," and that "no useful purpose would be served by attempts to establish the industry in St. Helena." The Governor's comment on this is that the highlands of St. Helena possess a climate that is in no sense tropical. "The sun is never really too hot. In fact, it is difficult to believe that St. Helena is in the tropics, when once one reaches the high grass lands."

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign, all the Government as well as the merchants' vessels now lying in the harbour and in the Docks were decorated with flags.

A SALUTE was fired in Simla yesterday in honour of the King's Coronation.

M. DE WITTE has said that he will do all possible to secure peace If he fails it will be, because of unreasonable demands by the Japanese.

THE Maharajah of Kapurthala has arranged to leave London on the 6th October for Bombay, in the P. and O. steamship Moldavia.

RUMOURS are current at Peshawar that the Amir intends making an extensive tour, but it is believed that he will not leave Kabul at present.

THE visit of the French fleet at Cowes is proving highly successful. The King and Queen were present at the Ball on board the Jauregaillery.

MR. BRODRICK has informed the House of Commons that he cannot see that any good will come of a further enquiry into the Partition of Bengal.

INDIA, says Mr. Balfour, is not to be invited to the Colonial Conference, the Colonial Secretary being the proper representative of the Crown Colonies.

A LETTER protesting against the censures passed on Mr. Shore by the Judge in the Mymensingh slander case has been addressed to that official by Canon Brown.

THE result of the crushings of the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine for July is as follows:—Quartz crushed 2,025 tons, gold obtained 1,106 ozs., compared with 1,164 ozs. in June and 1,079 ozs. in May.

AT a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, held at Simla on Saturday, the Bill amending the Land Preservation (Chos) Act was passed without discussion. It was of a quite non-contentious character.

MR. A. V. PATVARDHAN, of Poona, who is associated with the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in political work, has arrived in Madras. The immediate object of his visit is stated to be concerned with India, the organ of the British Congress Committee.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation held yesterday, it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 6,000 to meet the cost of preparing an address of welcome to be presented by the Corporation to their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales on their approaching visit to Bombay and the casket to contain the address.

THE East Indian Railway Company announces a further issue of £1,500,000 East Indian Railway Three per Cent. New Debenture stock, at 92. The Bank of England will receive applications. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the Secretary of State out of the revenues of India. The company are not bound to redeem the stock at any fixed date, and it will not be redeemable by the company until on or after May 4, 1929, but it may be either wholly or partially redeemed at par by them on or at any time after that date on 12 months' notice.

THE Government of India are of opinion that it is necessary in the interests of the public safety to examine vessels plying under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, which carry cargoes of petroleum during the season, when passenger traffic is unremunerative and subsequently engage in passenger traffic while still in a dangerous condition, owing to the presence of petroleum or petroleum vapour in their between decks and holds, in order to determine whether such vessels are in a fit state to carry passengers before permitting them to be re-employed for passenger traffic. In future, therefore, certificates will not be granted in respect of vessels which had been used for the carriage of petroleum, unless the ships are certified by the officer appointed under Section 7 of the Act to be free from the presence of petroleum or of petroleum vapour.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND, speaking at the annual dinner of his Majesty's Civil Service, held on the night of the 13th ultimo at the Hotel Great Central, London, replied to the Lord Kitchener's recent criticism of the India Army. That criticism, he said, had come as a shock to many of them. The Indian Army had been described as a bad Army. He (the gallant Colonel) could only imagine that Lord Kitchener was speaking politically, i.e., untruthfully, and that in his heart of hearts he was as proud of the honour of commanding the India Army as that organisation was proud to have so distinguished a Commander at its head. Were the operations in Tibet the signs of a bad Army? Of one thing he was certain, and that was that the Army of a certain country not far distant from the shores of England would have liked to have had in Africa half the success the Indian Army attained in Tibet. The spirit of our India Forces was one almost unequalled.

THE "mot" of the week before the Mail's left (Mr. Winston Churchill's): A vote for "Dear Arthur" is a vote for dear food.

AT the end of a death announcement in a West Country paper we find: At rest with the Lord. Friends accept this intimation. Whether this is a command or an entreaty is happily vague, but it is, at all events, quite in the no-scandal-about-Queen-Elizabeth vein.

IN DOVEDALE.

SHEEP-DOG TRIALS.

THE sheep-dog trials at Thorpe in Dovedale are similar in some respects to the annual sports at Grasmere. They have not the wrestling and jumping in the Derbyshire programme, but they have the hound trail, and they have the wild, mountainous "venue" as the professional sportsmen and the lawyers say, and also the same kind of patronage. The Dovedale sheep-dog trials are only sixteen years old, but, like Grasmere Sports, they have become one of the traditional social events of their county. Dovedale is singularly fortunate in having a number of excellent hotels, and this circumstance no doubt makes it easier for the carriage people, and the motor-car people too, to come into these otherwise austere valleys. The carriages and motor-cars which were arranged around the Izaak Walton Hotel which, by the way, is ornamented with the initials of the Complete Angler and his friend Charles Cotton, and the date 1668, were themselves a sight which the few cottagers in the neighbourhood thought well worth walking a mile or two to see, and the number of stacked bicycles, with the sun shining upon them, was an exhilarating spectacle to every passer-by who had any understanding of the amount of innocent, pleasure which they represented. It was obvious that the well-dressed persons in the more expensive enclosure were all known to one another, and their high spirits, their laughter, and their frequent recognitions and greetings were in delightful harmony with the sunny weather and the unusual brightness of the hill slopes and the valley. There was also something of the family party character about the humbler spectators from the surrounding villages, for they too made a meeting and greeting day of it, and talked over farm and domestic events since last trails. Visitors from Manchaster were easily distinguished, because they were always outside these foregatherings of old cronies. But though to them the day only meant a show, it was a show so unfamiliar in their experience that they enjoyed it nearly as much as if they had known the history of every dog and had eaten salt with half the owners. Other spectators one could not take note of at such close quarters, for they were perched on the sharp sky-line of Thorpe Cloud or Bunster, distinct and conspicuous enough, though so distant and some 1,200ft. above the sea, for the air was remarkably clear and the sky very blue, so that the climbers stood forth like sentinels of the valley.

This year there were over thirty entries for the dog trails, which were started at eight o'clock in the morning, and were only half disposed of at four o'clock. Each dog was allowed twelve minutes in which to bring down from the hills three sheep and pen them. There were, as usual, many instances of the wonderful dog intelligence. Man himself is hardly more greedy for the applause of man than the dog and the animals appeared to know quite well that the cheers were for them, and they licked their lips all round and wagged their tails in wider sweeps than usual instead of bowing and smiling. Also no animal so much dislikes to be laughed at, and two dogs which had been very unfortunate in collecting their sheep bolted among the spectators to hide their confusion without attempting the remainder of their task, simply because there had been a loud spontaneous laugh at some new piece of ill-luck. Apologies and explanations were afterwards offered, but in vain; and in each case the twelve minutes limit was up before the most difficult part of the work had been attempted. The business-like dog runs across the starting field towards Bunster, his master (who is tethered in the field itself as a guarantee of good faith) whistling him directions or giving him signs with a stick. Occasionally the dog pauses, turns round, and asks for further instructions, and then makes for some gap in the wall which he understands to have been indicated. He pants up Bunster Hill, and when he can again see his master he looks round and throws back a question, Which way? The tethered master gives two low whistles which obviously mean "To the left, and creep up in the shadow of the wall to the top; then inquire again."

Accordingly the sheep-dog stalks—for the performance is now just like stalking cautiously up the wall side, sometimes, indeed, going to the other side of the wall to make quite sure that the sheep shall not see his approach and so take fright. At the top he sits down and looks to the field below with lolling tongue but eager, trembling body. Another whistle is raised, and perhaps a wave of the stick is made, the message being "Strike straight across to the right, come upon the sheep from above, and run them down." It is done with lightning speed; the sheep, hitherto feeding and unsuspecting, suddenly find a strange dog a foot or two above them, and before they have had time to reason they are running towards the crowded field. Deftly he coaxes them to leap the gap in the wall which will lead them nearest home, and having got them so far he now becomes very diplomatic and cunning. They are to go first between two red flags. Bringing them close to these, he sits plump down in front of the animals, which have turned to look at him. He seems to say, at this considerate distance, "You see I'm not going to chase you, and indeed if you'll go quietly between these red things, I'll go away." So he gets up, walks off in the opposite direction as if he were the last person or dog to be concerned in this affair, and sure enough, the sheep quietly walk between the posts. But this is where the sly dog fails to observe his promise. Delighted with the success of his ruse, he now devotes himself to driving the deceived sheep between a couple of hurdles, and this he accomplishes with the same skill and patience, sometimes rushing them, sometimes sitting down to coax them, and now and again pretending to be engaged with something else altogether. He never barks from first to last; his task is too serious for any such boasting on the way. After the hurdles have been threaded the three sheep have to be penned, and here the dog has the co-operation of his master. This, the most difficult part of the task, is accomplished by very few dogs, and those few are rewarded with cheers, which swell their susceptible hearts and send up their tails—or "flags" as the show-people very accurately describe them—in a triumphant flourish. "It's all very well to say it's luck," protested an old farmer in transports of admiration; "it's judgment, that's what it is." "But doesn't the master work the dog?" asked a sceptic. "The master!" was the indignant reply. "Why, it's judgment that works the dog—its own judgment, and no other. Bless me, it's almost as good as a Christian." Praise, of course, could no further go. Some dogs do better than others, some worse, but all are interesting and very much in earnest. Those which are awaiting their ordeal are excited and critical spectators of the earlier competitors, but they never bark even a comment, reserving their notes of each performance for practical expression in their own finished efforts later.

THE rolling-stock of the railways of Anatolia and Bagdad number at present 68 engines and 1,838 carriages. This total represents 49,935 seats. The time necessary for transporting the first-class reservists of all the neighbouring conscription districts, about 57,000 men with all their impedimenta and horses would be seven days. From a strategic point of view, these lines are now of considerable importance, which will be much increased if they are connected with the Syrian lines. This would permit of the rapid mobilisation of the sixth division, the centre of which is at Damascus.

THE disregard by European engineers of Chinese customs has often provoked opposition to the construction of railways in the Middle Kingdom, writes the "Memorial Diplomatique." A manifestation of this sort, in regard to the line built by the Germans at Shantung, has a special interest since it emanated from the representative of the oldest nobility in the world, no less a personage than Duke Kong, the sixty-sixth descendant in a straight line from Kong-fou-tseu, whom we call Confucius. It is well-known that by an exception unique in the history of China, where nobility is only hereditary for two or three generations, the family of the great philosopher has been ennobled in perpetuity and can trace back its incontestable title to nobility for 2,384 years, that is, to the date of the death of Confucius.

FESTIVITIES AT COWES.

BALL ON THE JAUREGUIBERRY.

The Review of the French Fleet.

PRESENCE OF THEIR MAJESTIES,

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 8.

A scene of busy brilliancy continued at Cowes to-day and most cordial hospitalities were exchanged

A lunch was given to the French officers by the Royal Yacht Squadron and the British ships are dining them to-night after which a ball will take place on board the French battleship Jaureguiberry.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Their Majesties the King and Queen were present at the ball on board the Jaureguiberry last night for one hour.

LATER

The King reviewed the French fleet this morning. The weather was showery.

The King, the Prince of Wales and Duke of onnaught afterwards lunched with Admiral Caillard on the French flagship.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

M. de Witte Again Interviewed.

All plenipotentiaries have now reached Portsmouth.

LONDON Aug. 9.

The Peace Envoys are staying at the same hotel and yesterday proceeded to the Navy Yard in separate launches, This time the Russians were given the precedence. Each was saluted with nineteen guns. Rear Admiral Mead received and conducted them to the Stores building where they inspected the Conference arrangements and lunched, afterwards returning to the Hotel.

M. de Witte interviewed said he would leave nothing unattempted to conclude peace, but that all depends upon the Japanese demands. In case of failure, he said, the world must judge who is responsible.

LATER.

It is understood that to-days' programme at the Peace Conference will be confined to the examination of credentials and a discussion on which language is to be employed.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

A Further Enquiry Useless.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, said: "The Bengal partition system will come into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements were completed, but I cannot yet mention the date. I have laid on the table the Indian Government's Resolution describing the change, a perusal of which will demonstrate that no good result can come from a further enquiry."

INDIAN RAILWAYS LOAN BILL.

Rejected by an Opposition Snatch Vote.

The Loans Bill authorising the raising of loans, not exceeding twenty millions on account of railways in India, was reported, after an amendment, reducing the amount to 12 millions and was rejected by only 166 to 142 votes. The Opposition suddenly mustered in unexpected numbers.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

India not Invited.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, said that India would not be invited to the Colonial Conference. He thought the proper representative of the Crown Colonies would be the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

The Muscat Award.

The Hague Tribunal judgment in the Anglo-French difference accords Muscat dhows, authorised by France prior to 1892, the right to fly the French flag. The authorization since 1892 is only valid in the case of dhows enjoying French protection prior to 1863. Authorized dhows enjoy inviolability in Muscat waters.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A Commission to be Appointed.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Mr. Lyttelton, replying to Sir M. Bhownuggree, said he was considering the appointment of a Commission to report on the State's treatment of Indians in South Africa.

BRIEISH TRADE RETURNS.

A Large Increase.

The British trade returns for July show that the Exports have increased three millions and the imports four millions as compared with 1904.

THE Criminal Investigation Department is losing Mr. McCrackers, its Deputy Director, who retires after thirty-four years' service in this country, next spring. Mr. Barnard, Assistant Inspector-General, Indian Railway Police succeeds him.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE REBELLION IN CRETE.

A Russian Gunboat Bombards Castelli.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Cretan rebels having seized and refused to give up the Custom House at Castelli, a Russian Gunboat bombarded the village till it was destroyed.

Two Cretans were wounded.

THE HANKAU-CANTON RAILWAY.

Pierpont Morgan to Sell to China.

The Pierpont Morgan Company is negotiating for the sale of the Hankau-Canton Railway to China. The offers of various European syndicates are not being considered.

THE ALIENS BILL.

Read a Third Time.

The Lords have read the Aliens Bill a third time.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Surrey has beaten Notts by eight wickets.

Leicester has beaten Northampton by 8 runs.

LORD CURZON'S COMING VISIT TO KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The date of the Viceroy's visit to Kashmir is not yet settled, but September and October are the only months possible for the visit that are available before His Excellency will have to be at Bombay to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA Aug. 9.

The meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, called for Friday next, has been postponed and the date for it to be held is not yet fixed.

STANDARD TIME IN CALCUTTA.

NO ALTERATION WANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, addressing the local Government on the subject of standard time, says in face of the large conflict of opinion, it is impossible for them to make any recommendation except that the question be allowed to remain in abeyance, as it is clear the existing system is distinctly popular.

START OF THE KINCHINJUNGA EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The Kinchinjunga exploring expedition started from Ghum yesterday.

LORD LAMINGTON GIVES A DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Aug. 9.

H. E. Lord Lamington entertained about eighty guests last night at dinner at Ganeshkind when the toast of the evening which was drunk with musical honours, was "the King-Emperor". After dinner his Excellency received some fifty guests when the dance was in progress. Lord Lamington opened the enjoyable proceedings by dancing a Waltz. The Governor's band which played was heard to greatest advantage from the gallery. A very pretty feature of the ball was the reel dance by some of the officers of the 93rd Highlanders.

POONA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Aug. 9.

The second game in connection with the Poona divisional football tournament was played this afternoon between the 93rd Highlanders and the East Lancashires. Both the Regiments being local ones, the excitement was intense and the gathering was very large. The game was tight and exceedingly interesting. Pressing by both the sides was equally good. Neither side had scored when time was called. An extra ten minutes were given. The Highlanders drew first blood by scoring a goal seven seconds before the first ten minutes, and the East Lancashires equalized a couple of seconds before time. Result :—

93rd Highlanders .....1 Goal.
East Lancashires.....1 Goal.

(The tie well be played off to-morrow.)

POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

Saturday, August 12.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

The Open Plate.—7 furlongs, Rose (10st. 2lbs.) Moorsed (9st. 10lbs) Sir Jamal (9st. 4lbs.) Tackreet (9st. 3lbs.,) Grey Fox (9st. 2lbs.,) Vasca (9st. 11b.,) Bandit (9st. 0.) Mint (8st. 12 os.), Young Kohinoor (8st. 10lbs.) Little Joker (8st. 9 lbs.), Panala II (8st. 7lbs.) Delerjung (8st. 7lbs.), Faithful (8st. 5lbs.), Sweet William (8st. 3lbs.). Kismut (8st. 2lbs.) Kour Sahib (8st.), Thunderstorm (7st.10lbs.), Napoleon (7st. 5lbs.), Nusser (7st. 7lbs.), Huddal (7st. 4lbs.), Coger 7st. 2lbs.) Sugger (7st). Murshid (8st. 9lbs.)

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised (4lbs).

The Midsummer Plate.—5 furlongs, Dulcimer (10st. 5lbs.) Royalist (9st. 0lbs.) Harpist (9st. 4lbs.) Thomond (9st. 11b.). Adelaide (9st.) Epitome. (8st. 10lbs.) Chassepot (8st. 9lbs.) Blue Blood (8st. 3lbs.) Gun Metal (8st. 11b.). Deakkaway 7st. 13lbs.) Cherry (7st. 12lbs.) Roscommon (7st. 9lbs.) Sacristan II (7st. 8'bs.), Dormont (7st. 6lbs.) Fire up (7st. 5lbs.), Prestwick (6st. 31bs.), Hyacinth (7st. 11b.) Jubilant (8st. 9lbs.)

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs

It has been brought to notice by the Persian Postal authorities that correspondence originating in India for delivery at places in the Persian province of Seistan is prepaid, as a rule, at Indian inland rates of postage, and that in consequence of the addressees declining to pay the deficient postage, the greater part of such correspondence remains undelivered. Attention, therefore, is called to the fact that the correspondence addressed to places in the Persian provinces of Seistan and Khorasan is subject, like correspondence for other parts of Persia, to the rates of postage prescribed by the Postal Union.

THE MYMENSINGH SLANDER CASE.

PROTEST AGAINST THE CENSURES ON MR. SHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The Rev. Canon Brown, Superior of the Oxford Mission, has addressed a letter to Mr. Justice Stephen on the Mymensingh slander case in which he says: "In the course of your judgment in the case of Mell vs. Lee you are reported as saying 'there is no doubt that Mr. Teignmouth Shore was asked to undertake this duty. He is not here to answer for himself, but I think I may say there is no doubt that he undertook this duty' and on the supposition that he did so, you proceed to make some severe remarks upon his conduct. Are you justified in saying 'there is no doubt that he undertook this duty' when he was not there to answer for himself? As a matter of fact he did not undertake it. He writes me: 'It is not the case that I accepted any mission from Mrs. Kallonas. I carefully avoided doing so until I had made some inquiries for myself and the result of those inquiries satisfied me that I ought not to do so at all.' He then wrote Mrs. Kallonas and told her he could not move in the matter."

In conclusion, Canon Brown asks the Judge to withdraw his censures of Mr. Shore as publicly as he made them; but the Judge has vouchsafed no reply.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

ARRANGEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

Some interesting particulars have arrived from Simla of the provisional programme of his Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to the Punjab which, as at present arranged, will be the first place of his formal arrival in the province and will be reached by the Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday, 28th November. At the railway station the principal officer will be presented. The party will then drive to Government House by way of the Fort and Anarkali Gardens, in order to afford the citizens a general view of the Royal cavalcade and in particular for the benefit of the Punjab Chiefs and Darbaris who will be assembled near the Fort. After the dinner the Prince will drive to the Montgomery Hall, where he will hold a formal reception of the Punjab Darbaris. On November 29th, the Prince of Wales will receive ceremonial visits, with full honours, from the Punjab Chiefs in the following order of precedence. The Maharaja of Patiala, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, the Rajas of Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Mandi, Sirmur, Faridkot, Chamba and Suket. After lunch a visit will be paid to the Dufferin Hospital and at night there will be a small dinner party to be followed by a drive out to the Shalimar Gardens, where there will be gorgeous illuminations. After breakfast on November 30th, the Prince of Wales will ceremonially return the visits of eight of the Punjab Chiefs. In the afternoon the Princess of Wales will attend a purdah party and later an informal visit will be paid to the Aitchison Chiefs' College. After dinner at Government House a grand ball will be given at the Montgomery Hall and this will be the most brilliant public function of the visit. After breakfast on December 1st. the Prince and the Princess will visit the Fort and will probably extend the morning outing to other places of interest while a garden party will be given in the afternoon. After dinner the Royal visitors will leave Lahore for Peshawar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL.

Colonel Dickinson, Welsh Regiment, officiates as A. A.-G., Quetta District, of which he took up the duties on the 4th instant.

Colonel Wahab, R. E., is permitted to retire from the service on an Indian pension.

Major Dawes is appointed Commandant, and Major Jackson, 2nd-in-Command, of the 88th Infantry, vice Colonel Lowry, whose tenure is about to expire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grant. D. A. A.-G., British Army Schools, is granted privilege leave for 6 days.

NORTHERN COMMAND.

The appointment of Major C. Prichard, D. S. O., as 2nd-in Command of the 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, is cancelled at his own request.

2nd-Lieutenant A. Essex, 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion on promotion.

The following leaves has been sanctioned :—General leave out of India : Lieutenant A. Newland, 67th Battery, F. F. A., three months on medical certificate; Lieutenant C. Stuart, 21st Cavalry, five months. General leave in India Lieutenant M. Remington, attached 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, 3rd August to 15th October; 2nd Lieutenant B Thomas, 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, 23rd August to 15th October; Captain S. Tordiffe, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, three months from 20th July, pending retirement; 2nd-Lieutenant Phillimore, attached 1st Batalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, 31st July to 15th October, 90 days: Lieutenant-Colonel H. Burton, 53rd Sikhs, from 23rd July. 75 days: Lieutenant G. Brown, 58th Rifles, from 1st August, 60 days: Lieutenant H. Drake I. M. S., from 17th August; Captain G. Barry Drew, A.-D. C. to G. O. C., Lahore Division, from 1st September; Lieutenant W. Hutchinson 67th Punjabis, from 16th August; Major A. Turner and Captain C. Mackenzie, 13th Lancers, from 17th August; Lieutenant F. Venning, 31st Punjabis, from 4th August; Captain H. Nutt, I.M. S., 38th Dogras, from 14th August, Major R. Cheyne, 8th Cavalry, is granted two years' language leave to study the Japanese language.

IT is understood that the Cavalry Regiment now being formed with squadrons of Deoli and Erinpura regiments as a nucleus will be stationed in Rajputana.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

THE Bombay Gymkhana and the Government Telegraph met last evening on the Cooperage in the Harwood League, a fairly interesting game resulting in a win for the Gymkhana, who showed better combination than in their last few games, by three goals to nil. One of the Gymkhana players unfortunately met with a severe injury to his leg which necessitated his removal from the ground. Score :—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 3 Goals
Government Telegraph ..... Nil

THE Railway Conference Association now in Session at Simla have dealt with the question of the simplification of goods traffic. It may be remembered that a proposal was made to place Mr. Bashford, Chief Auditor of the East Indian Railway, on special duty to prepare a classification of the different descriptions of goods carried on the various lines. The ground would thus have been cleared by valuable preliminary work for further action, but unfortunately the Board of Directors of the E. I. R. ruled that Mr. Bashford's services could not be spared. A Committee will now be formed, and this preliminary work will be done mainly by its Secretary, assisted by other members, so that all necessary materials may be ready for consideration by the Association when it meets again in Calcutta early in January.

A LITTLE BOOK WITH A BIG TITLE.

We have received for review a work entitled "A University for Research Record and Instruction Nature-History Museum and descriptive defining Nature-History Tables illustrated, or Nature-History research thinking tables or investigating or sorting tables for separating different subjects" issued by the "Times of India" Press. The author Mr. Nasarvanji Jivanji Readymoney, we observe, has already written another work dealing with educational reform, but its name is altogether too long for insertion, as the good book says. The advantage of a Gladstonian title of this kind is that no one can possibly understand what you mean, and naturally curiosity prompts one to look inside. We have done so in this case. The first page is a list of errata, which terminates with the remark "there are several other mistakes and misprints in this book." This almost disarms criticism and we certainly think,—or hope for the credit of the author's intelligence—that he has been very hardly dealt with by his printer and publishers.

Then we come to the "Foreword".: "The age which gives historical place to religions of the past and has dethroned God of anthromophic attributes and has enthroned unknown cause of events into unknown palace and crowned him with philosophic thinking, has created a religion of earthly use, or a blessing has been perfected to human life of nature history for the peace of mind and happy unanimity of living." With this sublime passage, perhaps the grandest in all Anglo-Indian literature, our author introduces his subject. His purpose—or at least we believe his purpose—is to draw up a scheme for the organisation and arrangement of the museum which his Excellency the Governor is so anxious to found and on which a few earnest gentlemen appear to be willing to lavish so much money. He is evidently of opinion—and no doubt there is considerable justification for it—that these gentlemen do not really know what a museum is or what purposes it is supposed to serve, and he has made it his business to explain this to them. The principal object of the museum and its staff is, we gather, to be the compilation of "Descriptive Defining Nature-History Tables Illustrated." These tables are to be 12 by 10 and students are to be allowed to enter the Museum to study the tables, but not to take them away. There may be specimens also in the museum, but as all such are ephemeral and decay in course of time the main object of "archæologists, curators and savants" is to serve tables. Drafts of the proposed tables are given in the book and are highly interesting. We can confidently recommend them to the domestic circle as a substitute for Patience. We fear, however, we have not space to quote any of them here in full. Each table is headed with a string of figures written one above the other. We have not discovered what they refer to, but we have observed that they increase in number with each table, something like the incidents in the story of the House that Jack Built or that of the old lady whose pig found a difficulty in negociating a stile. For instance, opening at random about the middle of the book we find the following figures arranged one beneath the other. 4, 3, 1, 1, 6, 6, 3, 6, 5, 16, 2, then 5, again and opposite it "Hominidæ-Family" While we are here we may notice sundry other things of interest. Under "Particular Actions" presumably of Hominidae, though there are 3, and Hominidæ are 5, we find :—"Mimicrying, 1, clothing, dressing, toileting. I discovered covering originated from mimicry, Eolithic, Hominidæ appropriated some leaves, fruits in order to immitate them to deceive birds etc." !

"Mimicrying" is a good word. We doubt if there are any better ones, at any rate outside this book. The comma after "Eolithic" is we presume that rascal printer again, and we hope he is responsible for "immitate" also. But let us not be diverted by side issues. Here is a great discovery, modestly concealed in small type too. We are glad to have this opportunity of giving it greater publicity and of commending it to the attention of the local Anthropological Society. On the same page we are glad to learn under "Habits" that "bathing and theatre going have become a habit now." Further on we come to this cryptic sentence :—'6. Biosphere. 1. Bacteria, what injures the works and painting, 2 Plants, 3 Animals, what parasites injures, what hominidæ produces, visits, takes care. Committee that looks after, how Lord Curzon invented it, opens it." This is the consequence of trying to make a Descriptive-Defining-Nature-History-Table of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, and we can well understand the student in the Museum would have no desire to see originals when such lucid tabulations as the above were accessible.

Our author assures us that the compilation of these tables is a pleasant pastime and a much better occupation than wasting time and money in collecting postage stamps—doubtless he is right when once you have acquired the knack of it. To a beginner it must prove rather exhausting. Also that "this Investigating or Sorting Tables will ultimately take the place of 'tax' books for all subjects." Is that that printer again? And to show what can be done with practice, say commencing with the Floral Fountain and working up through the High Court it is even stated that one might make a "Descriptive-defining Nature-History table of a celestial body! In fact there is nothing that cannot be tabulated in Nature-history order in this project." There are great possibilities about this project. As we said before the thanks of the community are due to Mr, Readymoney for introducing a new substitute for Patience and Ping pong in the domestic circle. But it might have other uses also. He himself suggests that we should all collect Descriptive-defining Nature-history-tables instead of postage stamps.—And why not?

But we have a further suggestion and we offer it as a special novelty to ladies. Many ladies are weary of dog-teas, cat-teas and book-teas and so forth, but what say you to a Descriptive-defining-Nature-History-table tea?

The variety, entertainment and general possibilities would be infinite. Further it is only by forming these tables "that fancy poetry can be separated from natural sciences", being formed "on nature-logic or on a physical basis with power of nature-poetry."

We cannot conclude more opportunely than in the author's own words that this scheme is "the best and most effective means of raising the mass of the population to a good level of intelligence"—to the author's own in fact.

VIGOROUS DAUNT.

A STRANGE RUMOUR.

IF the Indian world had heard it as a vague rumour that the Viceroy on learning of Sir Henry Fowler's criticism of his speech and Mr. Brodrick's undertaking to look into the matter further had telegraphed privately to Sir Henry Fowler to beg him to suspend an unfavourable judgment, it would remarks the "Pioneer" assuredly have dismissed the report as incredible. Yet there the statement stands in black and white in the political notes column of the "Times" put with an explicitness that challenges contradiction. It would seem therefore, that at the time when the country was being given to understand that the Viceroy had set his teeth and would stand no further incivility from Mr. Brodrick, His Excellency was taking measures to remove the chance of Mr. Brodrick saying anything unpleasant by propitiating Sir Henry Fowler, being well aware that if the latter did not press for punishment, so to speak, the Secretary of State could scarcely persist with the matter on his own account As things turned out the precaution was undecessary, for the defeat of the Government on the 20th July drove the Indian question into the background again, but of all the strange features of this unedifying controversy the revelation contained in this little paragraph appears the strangest. The British public probably has no undue admiration for the policy of resignation on the part of its magnates; in its natural bent towards compromise it is if anything rather disposed to suspect petulance and impracticability in those who adopt that last resort than to recognise the sacrifice. But at the same time there are situations where everyone sees the resignation is the only dignified course. What one fails altogether to understand in the case of a Viceroy of India is much talk of resignation coupled with private approaches to a Parliamentary opponent to disarm the criticism which may bring on the crisis.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding. There were also present: Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Joseph Baptista, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia Secretary.

A NEW DISINFECTANT.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee stated that the Health Officer, after experimenting with the disinfectants now in use in the Health Department and some others, had recommended the use of Izal as the most suitable. He forwarded a copy of the Health Officer's report on it, for the information of the Committee and requested the sanction of that body to his purchasing from Messrs. Thomson and Taylor who were the sole agents for the article in India, the following supply in two quarterly instalments:—480 boxes or bags of Izal powder of lbs. 200 each at Rs. 140 per ton and 400 gallons of Izal fluid at Rs. 4-2-0 per gallon. The above supply the Commissioner added, was required for use up to the end of the current year. He also requested the sanction of the Committee to the invitation of tenders by public advertisement being dispensed with.

The Health Officer in his report stated as follows: —"I have to inform you that, with a view to obtaining a regular and well recognized standard disinfectant powder and fluid, I asked the Municipal Analyst to make a series of experiments of the disinfectants we have been using and also others, so that we could decide on the most suitable for this City for the disinfection of drains, gullies, latrines and urinals, etc. I have seen the experiments and have come to the conclusion that Izal Powder and Fluid are the most suitable for our purposes. They have a stronger diffusive power and they are more easy of application, less liable to choke drains, and are of a standard quality and reliable. As compared with other disinfectants the cost of purchasing Izal preparation is slightly higher, but they are capable of doing more work and hence less quantity will be required and in the long run will be cheaper as one gallon of Izal fluid makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfectant. The system now followed is to advertise for tenders for Carbolic acid Powder of 25 per cent, and disinfecting fluid. The samples are analysed at the Municipal Laboratory, and when they are found to contain 25 per cent, carbolic acid or phenols they are accepted, and as will be seen from the experiments, are weaker in bactericidal properties and the base of which they are made up in order to retain the acid is of such a nature as to be unsuitable, and is therefore not always reliable, and apart from its slight bacteriological and diffusive properties, there is also a certain amount of difficulty in obtaining a regular and proper supply. The cost of Carbolic Acid Powder is Rs. 10 per box of 200 lbs. The cost of disinfecting fluid in Rs. 1-5-3 per gallon, The cost of Izal powder is about Rs. 140 per ton for Rs. 12-8-0 per 200 lbs. The cost of Izal Fluid is about Rs. 4-2-0 per gallon in drums of 10 gallons each. One gallon of Izal fluid diluted makes 400 gallons of efficient fluid and at the same time germicidal. The fluid now in use is used undiluted and has direct bactericidal power up to 1 in 5,000, but its diffusive action is twenty times less than Izal fluid, and does not make an efficient emulsion suitable for disinfecting drains. I would therefore advise that we ask for tenders to supply Izal powder and fluid instead of Carbolic Acid powder and disinfecting fluid."

Dr. A. G. Viegas was opposed to the principle of giving monopoly to one particular firm for the supply of any article required by the Municipality. He understood that Izal was after all a trademark and the name of a particular kind of disinfectant and if their Health Officer could only specify that he wanted a disinfectant containing certain properties, they could give an opportunity to other firms to compete. By asking for Izal they would deprive other firms from competing.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he would take into consideration the suggestion made by Dr. Viegas when occasions for purchasing disinfectants arose in future.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim hoped that in matters like these best care would be taken to see that the article suppled was genuine and above suspicion. After some further discussion the Committee resolved to grant the sanction asked for by the Commissioner and to dispense with the invitation of tenders.

WANTED A CEMETERY AT MATUNGA.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation from Mr. Abdul Karim Munshi, honorary secretary to the Anjuman-I-Ahbab and others, praying that a burial ground be provided in the vicinity of the Shrine of Saint Shaik Misri at Matunga for the Mahomedans living in the locality. The matter was considered by Mr. Harvey, the late Municipal Commissioner in April last when he stated that so far as he could see a cemetery in that locality was not required.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard in his letter dated the 1st instant stated:—"From a sanitary point of view there is no objection to the ground in question being used for burial purposes; but the Mahomedan population of the locality does not exceed 100 at the outside, and it is a question whether this small community should be provided at Municipal expense with a separate burial ground. I agree with Mr. Harvey in thinking that a separate burial ground for Mahomedans in the locality is not required at present."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said if the Commissioner had no objection to the ground being used for burial purposes from a sanitary point of view, he saw no reason why the applicants should not be allowed to acquire the property for the purpose.

In view of the suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim further consideration of the subject was postponed.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The Committee next resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 5,000 to meet the cost of preparing an address of welcome to be presented by the Corporation to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their approaching visit to Bombay and the casket to contain the address and for any other necessary expenses in connection with the presentation. It was further resolved to bring this matter as urgent business before the current meeting of the Corporation.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THERE was a good attendance, yesterday afternoon, on the Marine Lines ground to witness the sports provided by the Bombay Gymkhana. The attendance, of the outside public on the eastern boundary, was unusually large and the spectators appeared to greatly enjoy the sports of the evening.

The first event on the card was Tent-pegging with Swords in which there were eight entries. The first award was given to Mr. T Moore the second to Mr. F. J. Rome and the third to Lieutenant McNabs.

The second item was the Jumping Competition for horses and ponies. In the former there were five entries, in which the competitors succeeded in the following order :—

Major Fraser..... 1
Mr. St. John Graham..... 2
Mr. T. Moore..... 3

In the latter there were only two entries. Mr Froome's pony "Maud" ridden by Mr Franks being first and Mr. Romes "Mischief", owner up, coming next.

The third event on the card was the "Crawford Market Stakes," Ladies' nomination the conditions of which were that gentlemen had to ride a given course to where ladies were standing, holding a fork, with a chair in front of them on which was a basin of water with an apple floating in it. The lady had to place a fork in gentleman's mouth, and he speared the apple. Mounting he rode home over same course, carrying fork in hand with apple on it. The result of this event was that Mr Bruce nominated by Mrs. Vlasto was bracketed first, Mr. Watson, nominated by Mrs. Chapman came second and Mr. Moore nominated by Mrs. Meyer third.

Next came the Victoria Cross race in which there were five entries. Mr Moore was first in with the dummy and Mr. Graham second.

The Discrimination Stakes attracted five competitors in which Mr. Rigge nominated by Mrs. Rigge came first and Mr. Griffin, nominated by Mrs Meyer second.

The programme closed with the usual Scurry race. The Pony Scurry resulted as under :—

Mr. Ledgard on "Exile,"..... 1
Mr. Rome on "Mischief,"..... } Dead
Mr. Watson "Sally." Mr. Griffin up ... } heat.
Mr. Bigg on "Snowflake,"..... 3

Only Mr. Graham entered for the Horse Scurry which ended in a walk over.

CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN, who was convicted at Tokio of having betrayed Japanese military secrets, and condemned to a long term of rigorous imprisonment, was pardoned by order of the Mikado. His interpreter was also included in the grace.

IT is reported that a German firm is negotiating to purchase the dock at Amoy and that the price required is dols. 300,000. The fact that the dock has been placed under offer to a German firm has called forth severe comments in the China papers.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Fourteenth Echoes.

FRANCE THE PIS-ALLER.

THE INTENTIONS OF GERMANY.

PARIS, JULY 31.

A EUROPEAN coalition is forming against Germany just as it formed against France at the end of the eighteenth century, said a distinguished student of foreign politics, recently, England certainly joining hands with France, not only over the question of Morocco, but in the direction of bringing about the re-establishment of Russia. You will see the effects of that policy in the Conference now about to open at Washington. Paris, which has been the storm-centre of Europe for the past two or three months, seems destined to play its part in the first negotiations of peace. Doubtless much that has been written of the purpose of the Russian Plenipotentiary in coming to Paris is beside the mark. This city is on the direct road to America, and that is sufficient to account for M. Witte's presence; at the same time, the fact that his stay has been prolonged indicates that he had other business on hand than merely to catch his steamboat. Whilst there is some attempt on the part of the Nationalist Press to stir up the embers of the Dual Alliance and to present France in the light of the appointed custodian of Russia's honour, the fact remains that the majority of people are heartily thankful for the good auguries of peace. M. Witte's own pacific sentiments are well-known, and the rumour that he will consult M. Rouvier on the subject of the war indemnity is held to indicate that his Imperial master desires an end of hostilities and has made up his mind to the cost. The tone of the comments, notably those of the 'Temps," which may be supposed to express the official view, are all for moderation—on the part of Japan. It is, no doubt, an excellent piece of special pleading—only the power concerned may regard it as gratuitous! It is curious how time confirms the justness of M. Delcasse's outlook on Europe. M. Rouvier can hardly, for the sake of Parliamentary appearances, refuse the good offices of Downing-street in the smoothing out of difficulties for the ally. Thus the Triangular Entente will serve as a counterpoise to the Triple Alliance, even supposing that that interesting combination is anything more than Germany "tout seul."

Extraordinary interest, therefore, centres about this visit of the man-of-the-moment. People have forgotten Morocco, with the speed with which the French are able to put aside the disagreeable, and each reader of the newspaper asks his neighbour whether it is peace or no peace. As to the Socialists, whose attitude must always be gauged in any reckoning of the situation, they are not of one mind in wishing for the cessation of the war. There is some thing suspicious, they say, in this growth of the peace idea in Russia. It means, they are convinced, mischief for the Reform Party. Having laid down her arms in Manchuria, Russia will take them up again in the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow. If some such intention is really "derriere la tete" of the advisers of the Emperor, they will make as profound a miscalculation of the temper of France as did Germany in her attempts to wheedle France into an entente, having previously shown the mailed fist. Already painfully impressed by the incidents of January 22, and by the revolt of the Potemkin, this people will not tolerate any repetition of the scenes of blood and civil carnage enacted in the name of the "repression of disorder." If the Court party is sufficiently blind to believe the contrary then the grand alliance will go by the board. It is significant of the growing wisdom of French politicians of the extreme school that Deroulede should have declared for a rapprochement with England as against Germany. One of the reasons why he has selected Vienna as a place of residence is because he feared that in going to London he would give too great an emphasis to his Anglophil sentiments. With the Nationalists coming into line, M. Rouvier should have less than ever to fear from a bold policy of an accord with England in the Far East, as well as Morocco and "no surrender."

Now that the Franco-English fetes are over and the last of the fireworks extinguished, one may pause to consider the political effects. The horizon is apparently clear; there is no cause for alarm. France has made her peace with Germany. All is right with the world, or, at least, this part of it. The people who argue in this vein would do well to ponder the words of M. Georges Clemenceau. That trenchant writer says: "Morocco is a mere pretext; it has disappeared, the 'fond' remains." What is this fundamental reason? M. Clemenceau proceeds to analyse German ambitions in his masterly way, and finally he says that behind Morocco is France and with France is England. The meaning of the article is that France is not secure from further German menace except on the footing of British co-operation. It is a truth that needs insisting upon at this present moment. M. Rouvier has yielded once; he may yield again when the moment comes, and, with it, the pressure. M. Clemenceau works out the salvation of this country in his own way. He points to a Franco-Anglo-Russian understanding as the "way out." Now the curious fact remains that whilst the Polish frontier is denuded of troops, Russia still maintains a quarter of a million men at the gates of India. Supposing there were an Anglo-Russian agreement on the subject of India as well as all other matters, then, obviously, those 250,000 men might be transferred to the home forces and thus restore the balance now so dangerously disturbed. Without some such redistribution of arms, what is to prevent Germany, some fine morning, from crossing the frontier and occupying Poland, on the pretence that it is justified by the internal condition of Russia? Nor does M. Clemenceau blink the real facts of the Russian situation. "A Tsar incapable of autocratic authority, a people incapable of revolutionary liberty. Nicholas neither knows how, nor has the power, to command. His subjects are no longer of a mind for obedience, although still unfitted for the supreme disobedience."

This is an ideal state for German intervention. She shows her ambitions every passing hour—now in Morocco, now in Scandinavia. There is no reliance to be placed on her present mood of an aggrieved but mollified female. It is the knowledge of this that causes M. Clemenceau to write in the strain he does of the Entente Cordiale. He sees its essential need for France. On the other hand, the Government and the organs of public opinion have been reticent, even with such a fine text as the Brest fetes. No one can dispute the magnificence of the British sailors' reception; but Paris has preserved an editorial coldness. Beyond an account of the proceedings, none of the great journals has adventured, as is usually done, on a dissertation upon its political consequences and significance. Why? The reason is not far to seek. The country has lately suffered from the 'nerves." It is early days, in the opinion of the medical adviser, for the patient to excite herself again. And so he counsels a calm and neutral bearing. No one can question that the abstinence is intentional and not merely fortuitous. It is just as obviously inspired. The disposition in high quarters is to hold France aloof from any entangling alliance either with Great Britain, on the one hand, or Germany on the other. This aim has been practically admitted. But that pre-supposes a very strong position. One may ask whether France has it and can maintain it. The policy of M. Delcasse which M. Rouvier sought to supplant, is curiously confirmed. The Clemenceau doctrine is the theory of Delcasse pure and undefiled. Public opinion is growing to accept it. France is beginning to feel anxious on the subject of the bargain with Germany; what does it really mean? And nothing is more apparent than the public irreconcilability towards the despoiler of five-and-thirty years ago.

There is a continual outpouring of art treasures for the people of Paris. Museums have a tendency to grow as numerous as the statues. One of the most interesting of the newly-acquired collection is soon to be opened to the public though the official inauguration has been deferred until October. The artist Ziem has made a gift of his wonderful gallery of water-colour sketches and oil paintings to the

city of Paris, and they are now being arranged in a room in the Petit Palais of the Champs Elysees. The man and his work are both remarkable. Ziem is over eighty years of age. He lives a hermit's life in one of the old streets of Montmartre. Unlike the modern artist, he does not keep a species of open house. His residence is as difficult to get into as a mediæval castle with the drawbridge up. You may knock, but it will not necessarily be opened unto you. Generally a basket comes down from an upper story, and when the visitor's card is placed therein, is drawn up. The answer is conveyed by the artist in person. Putting his head out of the window, his usual formula is: "I am not at home." It was only by a stratagem that the reprentative of the municipality penetrated the other day to the abode of this eccentric genius and interviewed him on the subject of his projected gift. Most of the pictures that are now being ranged on the walls of the Petit Palais used to hang in a darkened room of the house. Upon the ceiling appeared the system of the stars. Everything within the house seems to be cabalistic. Thus, his studio has a multiplicity of locks, which it requires certain signs and symbols to unfasten.

Ziem has been greatly inspired by Venice; indeed, much of his work reflects the colour of the Queen of the Adriatic. There are those who accuse him of portraying an idealised Venice, of a Venice, he has never seen. On the contrary, Ziem has paid more than twenty visits to the city of the Doges that he loves so well. The gondolas, the palaces, the canals and the brown-sailed boats of the Lagoon have seized the imagination of the artist, with a result that is inspiring in its richness and warmth. Some of his pictures blaze with the beauty of a Venetian sunset. Stories are told of the pains Ziem took to secure the reality of his types. He passed hours each day in a lace shop on the Rialto just to study the face and form of the young Venetian women. Indeed, he seems to have been the proprietor of the establishment and have instructed his assistant to prolong the process of bargaining so that from his corner he might secure the traits of the charming purchaser upon paper. Of late years Ziem's hand has lost much of its cunning just as his years have robbed him of the pleasure of travel. He goes no more to Venice; he lives in his memories and in the midst of wondrous Lares et Penates in Montmartre. His compensation is to paint the lake at Enghien—a little spa with sulphur waters on the outskirts of Paris.

Of quite other order are the contents of the Musee d'Ennery, which is also to be thrown open shortly to the public. D'Ennery, or, as he is sometimes written, without the apostrophe, was a dramatic author of some celebrity at the height of his fame thirty years ago, though he only died at an extreme old age in 1899. He always intended his collection for the public, but during these six intervening years there has been continuous litigation instituted by his heir. It is only now that it becomes formally the property of the people of Paris. The house, which gives lodgment to the museum, is situated in the Avenue du Bois. It is filled with Chinese and Japanese works of art and curiosities though. A rumour has spread abroad that the Musee d'Ennery is not quite as genuine as it ought to be—that all is not Japan that is Japanned. But there are incontestably some charming as well as valuable objects. The house, though architecturally a mere jumble of styles and of quite modern construction, has its interesting associations. Gambetta, Henri Rochfort, and General Boulanger were constantly the guests of D'Ennery, who was an amiable as well as an amusing host, and Scholl, the last of the old school of Parisian journalists, Alexander Dumas fils Emile Augier, and many another who has left his trace in literature, met in the gallery, where, presently, the crowd will stroll, and exchanged the propos of the day. There is perhaps, something more interesting still in the fact that Jules Verne, king of boys' romancers, was a literary collaborator of D'Ennery in the early days. Our good Verne, whose well-ordered imagination was destined to be harnessed to science and quick-travel once strove to ride Pegasus in an operatic work.

The "Pont," that is to say the three days' continuous holiday for the 14th celebrations, foreshadowed last week, has been responsible for a vast amount of circulatory exercise by the youth of this city. The young men and women hardly ceased dancing except for meals. They began early in the afternoon and they kept it up until dawn. Perhaps the town was less bedlagged than in ordinary years, but the orchestration and the al fresco dancing must have established a record. Society at these open-air balls is promiscuous, of course; but no laxity of behaviour is to be argued therefrom. Rather the reverse. The decorum is beyond question. It is so in any part of the city. There is a certain habitual freedom about the Latin Quarter, but even there it does not degenerate into license; elsewhere the etiquette is positively strict. You might imagine a certain rough and tumble in the Eccentric districts, the chosen home of the Apaches; but not a bit of it. The Apache does not dance, at least not in "mixed" society—if he did, it would be to execute a "pas de seul," for the young women would have nothing to do with him. As he cannot amuse himself on the Fourteenth, the Paris Hooligan generally finds an occupation in giving statuesque poses in the street. "Hommes de bronze" is the Parisian name for these public entertainers, whose dress and accoutrements resemble, as nearly as possible, the statue.

Certain classes of partners are especially favoured by the fair. One of the most irresistible is the Grade Republicain. He is always of fine military bearing, having been a "sous-officer" in the regular army; he is above the average height, is often good-looking, and wears an attractive uniform. These are so many arrows for the arming of Cupid's bow. So when the Guardsman looks graciously upon a fair young person at the public ball, the fair young person is flattered and is speedily twirling with her military man in the mazes of the waltz. And over and beyond his physical recommendations, the Municipal, as he is more often called, because of his civic duties, is a man of nice manners. You see him drawing on white gloves before he begins to dance, and his bow to his gratified lady is quite worthy of the best ballroom. A man's face is really his card on such occasions, and if he is not supposed to be up to the standard of masculine beauty, he has to content himself with partners of the second grade. The Petite bourgeoisie come out in their best at the National Fete Day. Their daughters, in grace and carriage and an ability to look well in the simplest clothes, would not disgrace a duchess. These evenings you may see many pretty faces and pretty figures beneath the soft light of the Japanese lanterns. They are honest young women of the shop-girl class, who catch at an hour's enjoyment provided by the public orchestra. In Montmartre, the fete proceeds with more noise and less conventions. The roundabouts along the line of outer boulevards drive and immense business. They exhibit a curious division of the sexes. It is the woman who gyrate on the wooden anima's, whilst the men stand below lassoing them with the paper coils that are denominated serpentines. It is the homage of masculine to feminine Montmartre. The more attractive the fair equestrienne, the more she is serpentined.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, which is expected here on Friday, brings the following passengers:—

Aikman, Mr
Bain, Mr J
Berl, Mr Abdul
Fielding, Lt H C
Finnay, Miss
Griffith, Mr P A
Hainey, Mr
Jones, Mr H K
Morton, Mr W R
Maelcie, Mr
Molloy, Capt G W
Rowsell, Mr C R
Wilson, Mr R

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adie, Mr A E
Bell, Mr M D and Mrs
Bouchier, Lieut
Brawbridge, Rev W H
Diphinstone, Capt and Mrs
Erskine, Maj K D
Gumble, Mr R A
Hay, Capt A
Hudon, Major A de S
Luke, Capt
Sanders, Lt G P
Taylor, Maj J W
Wright, Lt G D
Wilson, Commdr N F

FROM BRINDISI.

Folkes, Mr A S
Sewell, Mr C T R

FOR KARACHI.

Martin, Mr G S
Moore, Capt G D
Pope, Mr H

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

With regard to the proceedings of the Bangalees in the matter of the Partition of Bengal, the "Rast Goftar" remarks: The Bengalee Babus appear to have lost their heads over the partition scheme. Three of the leading newspapers, conducted by educated Babus in Calcutta, appeared with black borders on the day the partition resolution of the Government of India was published in their papers. Their mental attitude, as a paper published in Lahore observes, is one of unprecedented indignation and resentment. The Babus of Northern and Eastern Bengal are almost mad with rage, and are arranging a big plan of vengeance. They have been organizing a persistent and practical agitation of a unique character. It is believed that the Bangalees would probably decline to serve as members of municipalities, District Boards, and the Bench of Honorary Magistrates. They propose to boycott entirely all articles of English manufacture, including the salt imported from Liverpool, and they are actually thinking of using saltless curries rather than use any condiment or salt imported from England. They allege that "when the very salt of their lives has been wrested away, they can manage without the ordinary salt." They have resolved not to contribute any sums to any funds, which have been started and are promoted by the Government or Government officials. In short they intend to leave nothing undone, which may mark their "just resentment" in the matter.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The "Rast Goftar" states:—The Bombay Tramway Company handed over the line on Monday evening last to the new Electric Supply and Tramway Company, who have since been working the service. The old Company has served the city for a number of years with great tact and efficiency. Those in charge of the Company left nothing undone in consulting the best convenience of the public. The rolling stock as well as the horses were kept in excellent condition and accidents on the line were of rare occurrence. It is a matter for great satisfaction that Mr. F. C. Rimington, who managed the affairs of the old Company will also be in charge of the new, and the experience he has acquired for so many years of the line will stand him in good stead in the future.

The "Gujerati" remarks: On Monday last the Bombay Tramway Company handed over the line to the Electric Supply and Tramway Company, and the service will in future be worked by that body. Although the line has so far been well managed on some points, during certain hours the service is found unable to cope with the growing passenger traffic, and the inconvenience is the more keenly felt in the rainy season. At certain junctions passengers have to wait more than half an hour before they are able to secure seats. The inconvenience and hardship to which female passengers have so long been subjected have been the weakest spots in the administration of the Company. It is little short of cruel to make ladies wait for half an hour in the rainy or hot season, and we hope the new Company will remove this source of general complaint at an early date. On a small section of the line half an anna is charged, and a similar privilege that was granted to another section has been unfairly withdrawn. There is no justification for this differential treatment, especially in favour of the more influential and well-to-do classes that resort to the Crawford Market. There is not enough room for five passengers on a single bench and their lot becomes almost intolerable when each carries an umbrella with him dripping with water and the benches at either ends are literally covered with muddy water. These are matters which require to be considered by the new Company.

THE DISTRESS IN GUJERAT.

The "Indian Spectator" says of the distress in Gujerat:—"Save us from scarcity" was the cry in Gujarat a few weeks ago, "Save us from abundance" is the prayer to-day. The charity that came forward so readily in Bombay to help the sufferers by the earth-quake in the Punjab may be trusted to respond with equal readiness to the appeals on behalf of the sufferers by the floods nearer home. It has been proposed to form a joint-stock company for the purpose of collecting funds and distributing relief. Calamities which have overtaken the people of Gujerat in recent years are so frequent in varying magnitudes, that a permanent charitable institution to collect funds and to afford help from the funds at its disposal might be very desirable. The liberality of the Maharaja of Jeypore brought into existence a People's Famine Trust for the whole of India. A similar Trust for Bombay, munificently supported and vigilantly active, might fulfil a highly desirable and useful function. For the present, however, an immediate response is needed in a special case of distress. Ahmedabad has special claims on Bombay, and we are glad these are well met in the days of her distress. The movement for relief of sufferers from the recent floods, led off by a handsome gift from H. E. Lord Lamington, will doubtless attain its objects if promptly supported. The Collector and other local authorities deserve public thanks. The side move, organized by Mr. Bhaishanker and Mr. Vrichand, is equally worthy of support. In carrying relief to sufferers we are apt to overlook the self-respecting among them, who shrink from the charity dole. For such, temporary loans are a desirable substitute. In fact the relief needed will be more or less temporary, except the housing to which the local Sheikhas and the Government will be sure to see; the floods will probably do more good in the end than the harm they have done to the poorer labouring and cultivating classes at the outset.

The "Gujerati" observes, As usual, the official estimate of the damage done by the abnormal fall of rain in Gujarat was at first more optimistic than was warranted by actual circumstances. Private accounts have proved more correct, and the very first account published by the "Bombay Gazette" more accurately gauged the real situation than the unsympathetic and jocular descriptions of special correspondents. As we ourselves stated last week, the damage done throughout the province is, indeed, very extensive. The poorer classes have suffered a good deal, and we are glad to notice the Collector of Ahmedabad has already issued an appeal for help. Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai and Mr. Vrichand Deepchand also have addressed a further appeal to the public for early assistance. The situation in Gujarat is well depicted in their appeal. The need for help is, indeed, very urgent. Unfortunately there have been many calls this year upon the charity of the public in Bombay and almost every movement has in consequence more or less suffered. But the call now made for the relief of distress is entitled to priority over all other demands, and let us sincerely hope the present appeal will meet with a general, prompt and sympathetic response.

CHERRY FAIR.

A TIME-HONOURED custom in mid-Sussex is Cherry Fair. It is held at the different villages of a district on different days, but Sunday evening is the favourite, when all hands have a chance of making merry—a Sunday evening in Mid-July, and the day before Club Day, which of course, comes on a Monday. My warning of such a function was a handbill posted on the sturdy oak outside the blacksmith's shop: "A Cherry Fair will be held at the Queen's Head Bacon Green on Sunday, July 16 at 6 p. m. sharp." Sharp I arrived to find rustic folk already in plenty, a lively-coloured lining to a village street where the roofs are all of well-lichened Horsham stones. A score or so of cycles lay against the flowering privet the brown ale of mine host of the Queen's Head was going cheerily round a little circle seated on the broad roadside grass "fusique per herbam . . . socii cratera coronant."

But alas! the feature of the sunny evening was not the cherries! Two or three barrows only with white-heart fruit, and those no doubt from the orchards of the district: and certainly not a roaring trade a-doing. No, Cherry Fair was a disappointment. It seems to serve but as the eve of Club Day. In square meadow certain flying horse are getting into position for to-morrow. These impudent brown gipsies are here for what they can make to-morrow. These cocoanuts are to be hurled at by unsteady hands in the afternoon of to-morrow. Yes, Club Day will begin in strict decorum. The folk will clatter to their seats over the stone floor of the village church for Divine Service at 11 a.m. Thereafter at noon the band will play to the vicar's party on his lawn, and then—for strict justice must be done—adjourn to the squire's park. By two o'clock all are primed for great feats at the feats in the big room of the Queen's Head. All the day the steam organ will blare out its tunes, and that benefactor its owner, will remind the forgetful for miles around that the great day of Bacon Green has come again with the revolving months. True, since last year one or two are beyond the relief of sick pay but then——. Well another turn on the roundabout, and another glass of wassail to the living! For here, in mid-Sussex, albeit Cherry Fair has shrunk in proportions, have we not still our broad oak woods, a simple, hardy peasantry; and reverence for old and the House of God!

FOREIGN FLOWER COMPETITION.

DURING the past few years the British flower-growing industry has developed to such an extent that the space devoted to the sale of pot plants and cut bloom at Covent Garden, and several provincial markets has been trebled. The home cultivator is slowly but surely pushing the Continental florist out of the English markets. From the official statistics just issued, we see that in 1903 the flower imports to June were valued at £268 555. In 1904 this had decreased to £191 041, and this year it was only £186 290. The Paris agents feel the decline most. In response to an inquiry on the subject a Covent Garden florist said: "The awakening of the British flower forcer is remarkable. He is checking the foreign flower shipper all along the line. Foreign flowers may not be wanted here in ten years' time."

SARTORIAL EFFECTS.

WHEN Khrishna Mulvaney returned to private life after that little episode among the gods in the Temple of Prithi-Devi, where he brought such joy to the little dark Indian Princesses and Queens, he complained bitterly to his friends concerning the effect upon his feelings of the lining to the sedan-chair, writes "F. V. O." in the "Westminster." He realised fully why the nagur-man is of no use. "Widout me boots," said Khrishna Mulvaney, "an' me trousies like an open-work stockin' on a gurl's leg at a dance I begin to feel like the nagur-man—all fearful an' timereous."

To be fearful an' timereous was not usually characteristic of Mulvaney. Contrariwise, as Tweedledum said. Neither fear nor yet timidity belonged to his nature—when it was properly enclosed. The effect of the pink lining was firstly to make him relish toothin' on the flute and afterwards to be afraid.

And the reason of the nagur-man's fear is his lack of clothes. No man, unless he is naturally a coward, and enjoys being so, is ever really afraid when once he is fully dressed. The burglar knows this, and runs away unless his pursuer is clad in his night-rail when he knows the coast is clear even if the enemy possesses firearms. The unclad man has no confidence in himself—he knows he will miss.

The more clothes Humanity possesses the more he is puffed up with a sense of his own splendid importance. The unclad savage is not greatly troubled concerning the chances of immorality. He does not consider himself of sufficient importance for such gorgeous destiny. Having no clothes, he grovels through this life, content when he has enough to satisfy hunger or thirst, and leaves hereafter alone.

But once let him acquire velvets and satins, jewels and chimney-pot hats and he becomes assured of his position as Lord of Creation destined to the stars.

And note the effect of clothes belonging to different periods on the character. They literally make us what we are. There can be no doubt that blue stockings develop a taste for literature, and that to be cross-gartered, wearing yellow stockings, engenders much vanity and ends in durance-vile. How could a man feel ordinary and peaceful while he had on a coat of peach-pink velvet, a laced waistcoat of white satin, clocked stockings and red-heeled shoes with glittering buckles, and wearing on a bewigged head a three-cornered laced hat? Man in this case could no more help laying his hand continually on the hilt of a conveniently suspended sword and swearing Zounds! and Gad-Sooks! Gad Sir! or Damme! than he could fly. The apparel demands a defiant, reckless diablerie of deportment, and has it. One of the commonest of popular delusions is that which despises the man who takes a profound interest in his appearance. There never has been in the world's history so fine a body of fighting men as those dandies who grumbled because they were rushed into action before they could properly arrange their lace cravats. It must have been keenly mortifying perforce to die or kill, in involuntary disarray. They were exceedingly punctilious in regard to their cravats. Some of them hoped their friend the enemy did not take their unseemly haste as a token of disrespect, and in order to condone their offence and set their scruples at rest Society adopted the Steinkirk and made them happy.

Fine clothes make a man brave to the point of recklessness. He wants to flaunt himself like the gamecock, at once the vainest and the most courageous of creatures, and in many ways the type of his owner and master, Man.

The same myth that robs a man of courage if he happens to like finery applies to the woman: If she be well dressed people consider her empty of head and lacking in brains. A well-dressed woman is instantly suspected of making hay among the Commandments for instance, while her uninteresting and dowdy sister is considered incapable of wrong. It is an odd fact, but piety and dowdiness commonly go together. They are inseparable companions, and nobody suspects them of anything worse than hoarding for missions.

Yet investigation reveals the astounding fact that the woman who dresses well can do most other things well also, and that she is now and again quite a pattern of virtue and kindness—fortunately because though her sister woman refuses to forgive her for looking so nice, yet she inevitably attracts her, in company with her men.

Clothes have a capacity for taking infinite pains. They always select the right individuality. There are many ways of telling character, but if people had eyes they would never need them; their clothes proclaim them in the market-places and otherwhere. "Clothes make the man—and want of them the fellow." Want of them with the woman makes her "gey ill to get on wi'."

As to their effect, put a man into the peach-velvet coat aforementioned and see what happens. No matter how dull a dog he may be in his frock-coat and silk hat, he will sparkle and glint in the tie-wig, and laced waistcoat. He simply cannot help it.

No man can be witty or convincing when he is "conscious" of his clothes, and he is never conscious of them unless they are deficient or lacking. A badly cut coat will blight a man in midcareer. An ill-made skirt will blot a woman out.

There are unobservant and mistaken people who will tell one that man and woman make the character of their clothes. They will say, That dress is like So-and-so," little imagining that So-and-so is probably like the dress. The best way to verify this is to note the effect of borrowed garments on those who happen to wear them. I know myself of a lady who owes a good position and a disillusioned husband to a borrowed dress. He fell in love with the frock and married the lady. She was always alluded to as poor Emily, and much pitied by her relations, who were all pretty and fascinating Irish girls. She went to stay with one of them and lost her luggage on the way, arriving in an Irish misting drenched to the skin. One of the cousins lent her a dress—painted chiffon adorned with cunning little things of pink velvet, ribbon, and lace. That frock made her such a charming, delightful personality that the guest of the evening—a rich young landowner—proposed on the spot. He was wofully disappointed when the real woman appeared—but he still hopes to see the vision which cast such glamour over him. He suggests now and again that he has a passion for pink chiffon and lace, but she likes magenta velvet and crochet—she thinks it suits her style.

I have a friend who once told me while wearing a borrowed dress-suit that he knew his feet were nine miles long, and everybody he was acquainted with was using them as a thoroughfare. He was a long lean youth, and the dress clothes were made to quake. He slightly exaggerated the length of his feet but a prejudiced suit might easily have persuaded him.

You may wear garments that will induce people to believe you a butterfly or an angel. I have often expected certain girls of my acquaintance to fly out of convenient windows on occasion, but my expectations have never yet been realised. Most girls—that kind of girl—take flight as a rule in other than heavenward direction. Still, they look as if they would—and that is the main thing—the result of what they have on.

Men sometimes like their clothes, but seldom have the gift of perception in regard to them. A man hardly ever lights six candles, turns on the electric light, and commands a kerosene lamp for the sheer pleasure of contemplating himself in a new suit. Nor will he execute a "pas seul" out of absolute satisfaction in the middle of his bedroom carpet, because his cuff-links and studs are quite the right thing. And I do not remember that I ever heard of any man regarding himself steadily in the glass for longer than three-quarters of an hour in order to realise that he was actually himself.

I cannot deny that there are historical instances of great folks who have been ruined by their clothes. I am quite convinced Mary Queen of Scots was. She belonged to a later day. Properly speaking, she should have lived about ten years hence; by that time woman will be entirely emancipated and no one will think her a pernicious character because she likes masking in a divided garment, or any the worse of her because she gives supper parties at the Savoy. Had Mary Stuart been able to do these things without the odious restrictions of Knox and the rest, she would never have been guilty of sacking gunpowder in the Kirk o'Field, or have been induced to run away with Bothwell. All she wanted was her own way—to do exactly as she liked; but starch and velvets and particularly the headgear of the time, prevented her, and the rest is the reverse of silence.

Marie de Medici was another victim to clothes. So was Charles II. There is hardly a comedy or tragedy in all history that has not been arranged and brought about by the apparel of the day. Clothes make or mar us. They charm or convince or repel; one cannot be happy or miserable, or even be born or die, without them. They are the sole topic of conversation with half woman-kind and the greater part of mankind. Let man and woman beware of and study them well, for everything depends on them. Polonius was wise enough in that way when he advised a costly habit; but he omitted to mention that one should be careful in coming in contact with it, since it is the habit that claims the man more often than the man claims the habit. This especially applies to hats. I do not suppose there is a woman living who has not been the hapless victim of a hat she struggled against vainly.

Polonius said a good deal more on the subject of clothes but he really knew very little about them. I have small respect for his opinion. He was like that individual who loved anecdotes of things that never happened—because they proved the manners of the time.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London England.

A RED-LETTER DAY.

THE 29th of June, 1905, was a red-letter day in the annals of Iceland says the Copenhagen correspondent of the "Berliner Tagblatt." On that day the newspapers of Reykjavik in special editions, informed the astonished Icelanders that the first telegram ever to reach the island had arrived, and that it was a Marconi wireless message from the Cornwall station in England. The absence of any telegraphic connection has been keenly felt both in Iceland itself and in the mother country of Denmark. In these days of electricity and rapid communications there was something almost grotesque in the fact that all news of Iceland, a highly civilised State of 80,000 inhabitants, had to take weeks to reach the Danish capital by ship. Similarly, European events were won't to produce excitement in Iceland long after they had been forgotten at home. Thus the Coronation of King Edward was celebrated in Iceland on the day originally appointed. Some English ships happened to be in the harbour, and their crews, together with those of some Danish vessels, took part in festivities on shore. More serious were the economic disadvantages. News of European markets invariably came too late to be of any practical use to the important fisheries of Iceland.

The chief objection to the laying of a cable has been of course the great expense. Iceland and Denmark acting together have concluded a treaty with the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen for the laying of a cable between the Shetland Islands and Iceland via the Faroe Islands. The Icelandic Althing, however, has not yet voted the necessary supplies. The London Marconi Company took advantage of the opportunity to demonstrate the feasibility of sending wireless messages to Iceland. The telegrams sent embodied the news of the day, and must have been exceedingly interesting to the Icelanders. Amongst the items communicated were the sinking of the Danish school-ship the Georg Stage, the illness of Colonel John Hay, the events in Odessa, the Moroccо difficulty, and the rupture between Norway and Sweden. The Althing may now abandon the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen and place itself in the hands of the Marconi Company. Should this be the case, the fall of Hannes Haffstein, the Icelandic Minister who is chiefly responsible for the cable project, would be inevitable. To bring about the fall of a Minister by means of a wireless message would probably create a fresh record even for Marconi.

WANTED A GENEROUS GIFT.

FROM the "Record" of June 30:—

"A Clergyman, whose bicycle has, like many a good curate, grown old in service and worn itself out by seven and a half years' daily ministrations in supporting and carrying triumphantly aloft doctrines strictly and thoroughly Evangelical, whereby its illustrious brilliancy and sound magnificent frame have become so dimmed, weakened, and impaired, that it has fallen in the appreciation of the parish from £20, to 7s., or about the cost of this advertisement, is open to the acceptance of a generous offer of another from someone who is perhaps, taking to motor along with much rumbling noise and alarming velocity among the High and Dry, and raise a suffocating dust and odour at the expense of authority and order. If you have one to part with, please address, &c.

WORLD'S OUTPUT OF COAL.

THE number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying in the United Kingdom and abroad in 1903, was—according to a Blue-book—close upon five millions. Of this total roughly speaking, one-fifth were employed in the United Kingdom and one-third in the British Empire.

More than half of the total number were employed in getting coal alone; Great Britain employing over three-quarters of a million, the United States and Germany over half a million each, and France 167,000.

The total amount of coal produced in the world was 891 million tons, the value of which is estimated at more than £310,000,000.

The death-rate in coal mines of the United Kingdom was 1.23, for the British Empire, 1.33, for France, 1.02; Germany, 2.00 and the United States 3.60.

MR. SEDDON MOTORS.

MR. SEDDON has joined the noble army of motorists. He has not yet run over anybody, but he had three breakdowns in a run through the hot-lake district of New Zealand. "King Dick" is very "conscious" of his clothes, and he is never conscious of them unless they are deficient or lacking. A badly cut coat will blight a man in midcareer. An ill-made skirt will blot a woman out.

DREADED GOING TO BED!

ZAM-BUK ENDS A TRAVELLER'S MISERY.

The saying that only those who have suffered can understand what it is to suffer, is verified by the narrative of Mr. Thos. C. Staff, a cigar merchant's traveller, of 68, Albert Street, Grimsby, who was rescued by Zam-buk from a most painful malady. To a "Hull Daily News" reporter, Mr. Staff said:—"I suffered agonies from bleeding piles for three years. I could hardly walk about the town, let alone follow my business. When night came I dreaded going to bed, for I knew I could not rest and many is the time when I have had to get up, so great and agonising was the pain. When day dawned even walking caused me the greatest of pain. I cannot describe the agony, pain and sweating I suffered. Life became almost unbearable. I tried everything I knew of. I listened to the advice of my friends, but it was of no avail. I almost despaired of ever being cured, and thought the complaint would be the end of me.

About six months ago I got a sample box of Zam-buk. With the first application I felt much relief and so pleased was I when the little box was finished that I purchased a large one. I used Zam-Buk several times each day, and now I am completely cured. There is not a trace of the piles, and I'll walk you or anyone else just now for three miles. I attribute my cure solely and entirely to Zam-Buk. I think such a cure, and such a medicinal balm as Zam-Buk should be known to all who suffer from piles.

For all pains and inflammations, diseased ankles, bad feet, undue perspiration, ulcers, bad legs, swellings, piles, chafing, heat rashes, freckles, sunburn, pimples, boils, eczema, sore breasts, sore backs, scalp sores, festering sores, poisoned wounds, cuts bruises, burns, scalds, sprains, sciatica neuralgia, toothache, and nerve pains generally, Zam-Buk is unequalled.

Zam-Buk is sold by all leading chemists and medicine vendors, or may be obtained from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, post paid and packed free for Rs. 1-2 per box. Family size box (containing nearly four times the quantity) Rs. 2-8

FREE SAMPLE.—Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road Calcutta. to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk the great healing balm.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 10th August, 1905.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Despite the reluctance of the Government to introduce the decimal system, an important step in the direction of paving the way for the reform has been taken by the Board of Trade which has legalised the use of 20lb., 10lb., and 5lb. weights of the same octagonal from as the 56lb. weight which has proved of so much benefit to traders since it was allowed two years ago.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1750 appears the following:—On Wed. 29 (August) at seven in the morning was decided at Newmarket a remarkable wager for 1,000 guineas laid by Theobald Taaf, Esq., against the E. of March and Lord Eglinton who were to provide a 4 wheel carriage with a man in it to be drawn by 4 horses 19 miles an hour; it was performed in 53 minutes and 27 seconds. Each of the horses was ridden by a jockey, and only harnessed to the carriage by loose straps. Between the hind wheels sat another jockey who guided the carriage by moving a handle like that of the modern bicycle.

A Paris correspondent of "Motoring Illustrated" writes: One of the consequences of the low birth-rate in France is that there are not so many children to play "fast across" on roads frequented by motor cars."

It is seldom that a train has a Duchess as a guard and a Duke for a driver. But a Welsh railway has been so distinguished. The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort last week performed the ceremony of opening the Brynmawr and Western Valleys Railway, the Duchess with a green silk flag signalling "right away," and the Duke pulling the starting-lever and setting the engine and train in motion.

Prizes given for long service among agricultural employees at the Lincolnshire Agricultural Show revealed some interesting records. There were cases where men had been in the employment of their masters for 57, 51, 44, 42, and 39 years.

Prizes were also given at the show to labourers who had brought up the largest number of children without receiving parochial relief, and the highest record was that of a man who had 20 children born, of whom 17 had been brought up and 12 placed out.

It appears from the following entry in "Pepys" Diary" of March 7, 1669, that Royalty rose somewhat earlier in the day than is the custom now for the purposes of witnessing sport. Pepys says: I hear that the King (Charles II.) and the Duke of York set out for Newmarket by 3 in the morning to see some foot and horse races.

In New York now they are making special chairs for those who order them, really and truly comfortable chairs, with the seat the right height from the floor, and the back at the exact angle for giving ease. All cabinet makers have chair patterns—that is, chairs of movable arms, back, and legs, which can be adjusted exactly to fit any person.—"Gentlewoman."

The Japanese have many curious recipes for cooking seaweed, which, with fern, is almost a staple article of diet in China, Japan, and the Asiatic archipelago. A number of species of seaweed are eaten. Some are soaked, others are dried. Many of the Japanese and Chinese sauces are made from seaweed. Under the name of "Asakusa-nori," one variety is put up in neat tin boxes and largely sold in the Tokio markets; and is eaten either by itself or used for thickening.

A correspondent of the "Times," who says his nerves are being rapidly undermined by the strident and discordant church bells, makes a curious suggestion. He says that quite a considerable number of people carry watches, which enable them punctually to attend places of amusement, and even to catch trains. He cannot therefore, imagine any hardship on the part of churchgoers for advertising to the distraction of their inoffensive neighbours. Abolish the single church bell, he says, in crowded towns, and let the Union Jack be hoisted during a fixed period before the commencement of a service.

The suggestion to abolish church bells recalls an action brought as far back as 1851, in the Court of Exchequer, by the occupant of a private house against the Superior of the Convent of the Redemptorist Fathers, Park-road, Clapham, where the bell was tolled five times a day. The plaintiff obtained 40s. damages and costs. On the bells being rung again, three months afterwards, an injunction was granted by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, December 23, 1851.

The overlooking of our parks and open spaces is not regarded with favour by the Council. The owner of a house just erected adjacent to Dulwich Park is to be permitted to retain the offending windows only on payment of an annual fee of 1s.—"City Press."

In Witton Cemetery, Birmingham, a man of sedate appearance has been making proposals of marriage at the graves of recently departed husbands. He confronted a woman while she was attending to her late husband's grave one day last week, and, after offering his sympathy proceeded to give a concise history of his life winding up with the statement that he was a widower, and offering himself as her second husband. The proposal was graciously but firmly rejected (says the "Daily News"). But the wooer was not daunted, for he was seen during the afternoon to approach three other widows similarly occupied. At last, however, he left the cemetery disappointed.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the statement that the Duchess of Northumberland engaged tramcars to convey her guests between Hammersmith and Syon House Isleworth, though it is pointed out that "special tramcars" are not an innovation, and that one can be chartered to Hampton court and back for three guineas. London is very far behind, however, in this respect. Private cars are common in other parts of the world. Even in Jamaica one can engage an electric "social" car for a whole evening. It has the run of the whole system, extending some eight miles out into the country; and only costs 10s. It is marked, "private" and is often brilliantly lit up with coloured lights.

In the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt medical men are just as addicted to writing their prescriptions with the same mysterious signs as they use in England and elsewhere. As the death of a patient followed upon a recent attempt of an apothecary to decipher a more than usually cryptic prescription, the Government (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent) has given orders that dispensing chemists are to insist on receiving legible prescriptions, or to incur themselves the responsibility for errors made in compounding them.

The Berlin Courts decided that an employer was liable to pay compensation in the case of an employee who died from heat stroke after working hours. It was held that death was caused by the heat suffered while the man was at work.

A Royal Charter which was presented to Cambridge by Charles I. in the seventh year of his reign has been found in the Royal Institution of South Wales and restored to the custody of its rightful owners.

From the "Times" of 1885. Two young gentlemen were lately fined by the Sheriff at Edinburgh, in thirteen guineas to the fund for a Lunatic Asylum, for having sent challenges to fight a duel.

The names of men whose deeds occupy a large place in our naval annals and in French history are borne by the streets and gates of the old town of Brest. Colbert, Tourville, Suffren, Jean Bart, D'Aiguillon, Duguay-Trouin, Latouche-Treville, Nielly, and many more are commemorated. The Pointe des Espagnols carries back the mind to the wars of the League, and La Mort Anglaise, in Camaret Bay records the death of gallant Englishmen about whose memory (the "Times" recalls strangest legends have grown.

At the last session of the Berlin Medical Society several patients who had undergone radium treatment for the cure of cancerous diseases were introduced to the professors present by way of object lessons. Since the alarming results which have on several occasions attended the Rontgen ray process have engendered some nervousness, the faculty has, writes a Berlin correspondent, eagerly welcomed experiments with this latest applied force of Nature, and the results obtained appear to augur a great future for the radium cure. The modus operandi appears to be the attaching of a small capsule containing the radium by means of adhesive plaster, to the affected spot and leaving it there for half an hour at a time, the virulence of the disease determining the number of times the patient is under treatment. There is absolutely no danger attached to this cure, which can also to be used for the removal of other blemishes, such as strawberry marks, and, in spite of continued application, it is stated that the same capsule maintains its efficiency.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Built Me Up

Have you been ill? Are you still weak and discouraged? Do not get strength as fast as you think you should? Then take a good tonic, something that will aid your digestion and build you up quickly.

Here is a letter from Mr. R. Bartholomew, Jr., Mt. Torrens, So. Australia. He also sends his photograph.

"After a very severe attack of rheumatic fever I was left in a very weak condition. It was feared that I could not possibly pull through. I could get no help from any medicine. I feel sure that unless there had been a change just at that time I could not have recovered. But a friend of mine had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla and knew what a splendid tonic it was. So he urged me to try it. I can now truthfully say that I felt better even after the first dose. It seemed to build me right up from the very start, and in a few weeks my recovery was complete."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Promptly correct any tendency to constipation or biliousness. Ayer's Pills are sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—

"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

THE WRONG MAN.

LUNATIC AND HIS ESCORT GET MIXED.

THE Figaro" publishes the following story of the accidental removal of a sane man to a madhouse.

A gamekeeper and a baker were at the mayor's request, escorting to the asylum at Angers, a certain Legrand a member of he town council of Cholet, who had lost his reason. On the road Legrand's escort finding it difficult to persuade him to accompany them decided, in order to render him more docile to ply him with liquor. They took him into a cafe and the three indulged in such copious libations that not only the madman but his keepers also were soon very much intoxicated.

When they arrived in this condition at the asylum, the director found it impossible to gather from the incoherent speech of the men which one of them was the lunatic. He thereupon, telegraphed to the mayor of Cholet asking which of the three men was mad.

Legrand the mayor wired in reply.

The telegraph operator however, transmitted the words: Le grand (the tall one).

The director in order to be sure of his men had the trio duly measured, and finding the gamekeeper to be the tallest of the three he forthwith had him placed in a straight jacket despite the man's vehement cries that it was not he but the councillor who was the madman, his violence only having the effect of convincing the director that he was dealing with the right man. Eight days later, the gamekeeper's wife who had bitterly complained to her neighbours about her husband's desertion received a visit from Legrand who, during one of his lucid intervals, remarked to her: "I did not know that your husband was mad. He is though I am sorry to say, I took him to the madhouse myself."

The whole affair was then brought to light, and the gamekeeper whose reason during his forcible confinement has now really become unhinged, was provisionally released, but placed under strict medical surveillance, while the lunatic, Legrand, has been declared not sufficiently insane to be placed in the asylum.

A FAMOUS OPERA HOUSE.

THE new Weimar Theatre and Opera House (the same building performing both functions) to be erected on the site of the one shortly to be demolished, deserves a passing note. This will be the fourth that has stood upon the same spot. The first, sacred to the days of Schiller and Goethe and of which the latter was at one time director, was demolished by fire; another speedily arose in its place, and was rebuilt somewhere about the middle of the sixties. This is the one now doomed. It has, however, in its day harboured many a great name and seen the birth of many a famous career—to wit, Herr Scheidemantel, the celebrated bass, a Weimar man himself, Herr Wagner conducted one of the earliest performances of Tristan, with that wonderful couple, the Vogels in the title roles; and at an earlier date Liszt himself wielded the baton on grand opera nights being superseded in the post of Grand Ducal conductor by the late M. Edvard Lassen the charming song-writer, who, though a German by choice was a Belgian by birth and nationality. Weimar's present conductor, by the way, has English, or rather Scottish blood in his veins; he is Herr Aloys Obrist, young, enthusiastic and of great talent. His father was a Swiss violinist of note, his mother the sister of Sir Mounts uart Grant Duff, and his brother is the celebrated Munich Master of Decorative Art, Hermann Obrist.

A MISSING WORD.

There is a serious deficiency in the English language (says "The Bystander") and we beg to call attention to it now, that the Bisley competitions are on. It is, that there is no word which properly describes the man of the rifle, as "cricketer" describes the exponent of our national game, and "archer" described the man who could shoot with the bow. The devotee of the rifle is, in fact—despite the movement in favour of rifle clubs all over the country—at present without a name. He is not a rifleman, unless he happens to belong to a particular branch of the Army, and he is still less a gunner. "Shooter" unfortunately, has been annexed by the cricketing faction to describe a certain low class of ball. Bisley reporters seem to content themselves with calling the male competitors, marksmen or shots, and the female competitors, markswomen or lady shots—which is certainly better than marksladies and women shots. But marksman is a vague word at the best and a shot is only properly applied to the man who discharges a shot-gun. Logically the rifler (only rifler isn't, of course, right) ought to be called a bullet. Yet to call a man a good bullet or a bad bullet would result in misunderstanding. Perhaps some poet could coin the missing word.

"BACCHUS SPECIAL."

SCREENED WINDOWS and DIM LIGHTS FOR INEBRIATES.

THE Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have decided to make exceptional provisions for those of their patrons who have been overcome by thirst.

The company will run special trains on Bank and other holidays which will be reserved for the exclusive use of passengers whose hilarity is likely to annoy more sedate travellers.

These "Bacchus Specials" will run between the large towns of the two counties after the ordinary traffic has been cleared away, and will collect and disgorge inebriated excursionists at the smaller stations on their route. The trains will have no distinctive badge, but a nice appreciation of the sensitive feelings of their occupants will be shown by drawn blinds to screen them from the public gaze and lowered lights to prevent mutual recognition.

A trial trip was made lately on a Saturday night, which was chosen as approximating most closely to Bank Holiday conditions.

Sixty passengers who had been rejected at Liverpool by the sober trains were placed in a "vine-leaf" train, and deported to Southport.

THE TIN CAN.

"WE eat what we can, and what we can't eat we can," is said to be the motto of the peach-growers in California. The recent increase in the canned ("anglice," tinned) products of the United States, not in the case of fruit only, but of vegetables, meat and fish as well, is little short of amazing. The Chicago "Inter-Ocean" is responsible for the statement that the American Can Company is now manufacturing cans at the rate of 1,200 millions a year, being an increase of 500 millions in the annual output since eight years ago. To say nothing of the Pacific States, with their huge salmon-canning industries, there are employed along the Atlantic coast by various canning establishments no fewer than 3 000 fishing vessels with 25 000 men and 2 000 oyster boats with 2,000 men The Civil War is said to have given the first impetus to the preparation of canned goods.

AMERICA, JAPAN—AND AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Deakin, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has been addressing the Imperial Federation League of Victoria, of which he was recently elected president. He referred to the rapid rise of the power of Japan and the United States in the Pacific. These two great nations had to be considered as either friends or foes. The present situation in the Pacific was a call to self-examination and possibly a reminder of neglected opportunities in the past. The great object of Imperial federation was to cultivate closer relations between the scattered British communities that, although at present disconnected, possessed one flag and one throne. It might be a long time before the Empire could be properly organized under a formal constitution, but a good deal of useful work might be done in developing the idea and educating the public opinion of the Empire. Closely connected with this was the great question of Inter-Imperial trade, for if the Empire was worth preserving the trade of the Empire was also worth preserving.

HOT-HEADED PRINCE.

Major Levasseur, the Crown Prince of Servia's tutor, has resigned owing to his royal pupil having made the place too hot for him. Recently the Prince led the major a mad gallop in the country, during which the major fell from his horse and seriously injured an arm.

A short time ago the Prince engaged in a fencing about with the major who is an excellent swordsman and made such an effective onslaught that he disabled him. Next day he insisted in spite of the Major's protests on fighting again. The result there upon handed in his resignation to King Peter.

The people are expecting lively doings when the Prince takes an establishment of his own on his eighteenth birthday this month. He says he will start a racing stable, and that he will buy a motor-car. King Peter has so far withheld a motor-car from the Prince for reasons of prudence.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

General rain has fallen on the Burma Coast in Assam, and Behar, and nearly general rain in Bengal and on the West Coast. Local rain has occurred in Bombay and the Deccan, and a few falls in the interior of Burma and Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Western Sub-Himalayas, East of the Central Provinces, and on the East Coast (North). The most important falls are in Cherrapoonjee 7 inches, Chittagong 5 inches, Patna 3 1/2 inches. Akyab and Jessore 3 inches, Darjeeling and Barisal 2 1/2 inches Darbhanga and Tezpur 2 inches, Dibrugarh, Gorakapur and Jalpaiguri 1 1/2 inches and Tavoy, Moulmein, Silchar, Sibsagar, Dinajpur, Balsore, and Dujapur 1 inch. The high conditions of temperature are unfavourable for rain over practically the hole of North-Western India. General rain is probable on the Burma Coast and nearly general rain in Assam, Bengal and Behar, Local rain is likely in Chota Nagpur, East of the United Provinces and on the West Coast and a few falls in the interior of Burma, East of the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	26 62	23 21	27 69	23 02
Wednesday 9th, August ...	0 17	0 5	0 00	0 09
Total	26 79	23 26	27 69	23 02
Total fall to 9th, Aug '04	33 74	36 01	35 72	28 72
Total fall to 9th, Aug '03	00	41	54 04	56 28

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. 8th Aug. and 9th Aug. Inch. 0 Cents. 0

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 1st ...	29,543	SSE	6	87·5	82·4	83	....	0·0	— 0·00
Jask	29 590	E	10	95·0	85 2	82	....	0·00	— 0·13
Muscat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
Aden 1st	29,·56	Calm	10	94·8	85 3	90	....	0·59	+ 0·54
Lahore	29·4·)	SW	1	95 9	68 7	1	....	3·90	— 5·18
Sirsa	29·47	SW	5	96·6	66 1	61	....	2·70	— 4·24
Delhi	29·482	W	1	103·2	86 2	56	....	0·26	— ·45
Agra	29·49	SW	11	10 5	83 5	54	....	5·02	— 10 86
Cawnpore ...	29·512	WSW	7	99·0	87 0	64	....	8·00	+ 2 66
Allahabad ...	29·5 1	S	7	8·2	77	85	0·24	13·39	— 8·11
Jhansi	29·55	SW	1	98·7	70 7	68	....	7·27	— 14·60
Jacobabad ...	29·39	SSE	4	108·4	81 4	69	....	·46	— 1·34
Karachi	29·602	WSW	20	88·9	82 8	75	....	0·10	+ 4·71
Veyboy	29·59	W	11	92·7	81 6	63	....	·04	— 5·05
Ajmere.....	29·63	W	1	97·9	80 0	0	....	2·53	+ 10·27
Deesa	29·646	SW	10	93·1	76 9	76	....	17·97	+ 3·43
Ahmedabad..	29·652	SW	5	92·7	77 6	82	....	38·42	+ 15·40
Baug	29·67	S	26	91·3	78 0	74	....	4·76	— 3·43
Jamnagar ...	29·53	WSW	18	92·5	76 7	72	....	6·11	— 10·47
Dwarka	29·67	SW	23	85·4	79 3	5	....	2·18	...
Rajkot	29·693	W	19	90 9	75 7	74	....	14·83	— 5·05
Bhavnagar ...	29·716	SW	18	93·6	78 5	71	....	10·40	— 0·24
Para.									
Veraval	29.722	WSW	19	89·7	78·3	90	....	6·44	— 6·71
Neemuch	29·675	WSW	10	90·0	64 2	75	....	4·28	+ 11·69
Indore	29·72	SW	3	90·0	72 1	90	....	21·73	+ 3·93
Saugor	29·6..	SW	2	77·9	75 6	8	0 01	8·12	— 20·16
Jubbulpore ...	29·65	WSW	5	78·9	74 1	91	0 50	23·32	— 11·31
Hoshangabad	29·82	SW	1	81·7	67 1	1	....	2·33	— 9·26
Khandwa.....	29·7·7	WNW	4	82·7	74 1	80	....	19·8	+ 3 42
Raipur	29·66	SW	1	86·0	70 4	9	0 40	21 8	— 6·71
Nagpur	29·07	WSW	9	85·3	73 1	84	....	22·35	— 3·86
Amraoti	29·72	WSW	11	93·4	74 0	81	....	11·90	— 6·72
Akola	29·73	WNW	11	93·9	75 1	80	0·02	10·24	— 7·94
Surat	29·75	SW	11	84 3	75 0	87	0·3	17·66	— 11·65
Malegaon.....	29·74	W	15	89·1	72 0	8	0·00	6·89	— 3·27
Bombay	29·782	W	16	82·8	78 4	83	0 01	22 74	— 27·06
Poona.....	29·783	W	16	86·9	69 4	82	0 0	7·85	— 4·88
Ahmednagar.	29 786	W	10	8··	69	8	....	7·00	— 1·81
Aurangabad.	29·7·0	SW	15	8··	78 2	0	....	6·4	...
Sholapur	29·81	WS	..	89·4	71 0	44	....	0·7	— 3·26
Ratnagiri.....	29·81	SW	11	87·5	6· 82		0·5	3 95	— 36·04
Sangli.....	29·8·8	W	4	8··	69 2	7	0 01	2·45	— 3·76
Belgaum	29·82	W	10	84·	66 3	9	0 01	9·40	— 19 15
Mormugoa ...	29·81	ESE	11	85·4	69 86		0·01	40 11	— 19·61
Karwar.....	29 86	WSW	5	89 7	75·5	81	0·38	54·1	— 27·17
Mangalore ...	29·856	Calm	5	87·3	72 9	85	0·7	87 2	+ 8·8
Cuttut	29·8·8	S	5	8·8	75·7	90	0·1	61 1	— 5·74
Cocan	29.897	SSE	..	87 3	75·2	6	0 03	40·21	— 14·31
Bangalore ...	29·893	SW	12	87·5	66	83	....	4·76	+ 3 33
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·72	W	9	85 4	71·7	79	0·01	5·7	— 7·28
Masulipatam.	29·760	WNW	9	95·1	79·1	76	....	7·71	— 1·21
Bellary	29·82	W	11	9··	74·7	59	....	1 40	+ 0·33
Cuddapa	29·825	W	6	94··	74 3	5	....	7·01	— 0·99
Madras	29·99	S	7	7·6	79 5	76	0·08	3,6	— 3·4·
Coimbatore...	29·871	SW	11	8·4	72 1	80	....	2·11	— 1·02
Trichinopoly.	29·834	W	7	1·1	76·8	2	....	1·8	— 1·39
Nagapatam...	29·8·7	W	9	95·8	0 66		....	1·59	— 2·57
Colombo	29.890	SW	9	88·	79·5	77	....	5·66	— 8·40

In column Wind "Race per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·00 (19·62); G. T. H.=0·00 (23 80); S. G. H.=0·00 (27 67); C. P.=0 01 (22·74).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and unimportant. It is in considerable to large excess of normal over a large area.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat and at Neemuch, Khandwa, Poona, Aurangabad, Bijapur and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The maximum has been from 5° to 13° in excess of normal in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Amraoti, Cocnin, Bangalore, and Masulipatam and minimum 5° in excess at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain.—Only 12 stations report rain to-day the heavies, and important fall being an inch at Bijapur.

Weather.—Monsoon continues to be weak and rainfall of the next 24 hours is chiefly likely to occur in the same area as reported to-day.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ARGENTINA TO EUROPE IN ELEVEN DAYS.

Rapid transit seems likely to be realized in South Atlantic as well as North Atlantic routes, writes "American Industries" Dr. Benito Villanueva, one of the most prominent senators of Argentina, has a project in hand for a line of steamers to run from Buenos Aires to Europe in eleven days. The present line occupied on the trip to Lisbon is about 20 days. Dr. Villanueva's project is more or less connected with the Transandine Railroad, and he hopes to have the quick steamer service in operation by the time the new line is completed.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th July 1905, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	70,000	1,00,000	4,000	1,74 000
Or per mile of Railway	139	198	8	345
For previous 3 week of half-year.	3,99,000	5,55,000	12,000	9,66,000
Total for 4 weeks.	4,69,000	6,55,000	16,000	11,40,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	93,532	1,37 758	735	2,37,025
Per mile of Ry. do.	195	273	2	470
Total to corresponding date do. ..	4,80,617	6,65 637	6 856	10.33,110

Increase for the week..... Rs. 6 025
Do. to date..... " 1,06,890

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 29th July 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July 1905— G I P Ry system.	2,01,897	3,39,969	2,916	5,94,682
I M R do ...	68 38	77 3·3	524	1,4 ,·95
Total.....	2,70,255	4,67,182	3,440	7,40,877
Actuals for corresponding week ending 29th July 1904— G I P Railway system...	4,82,847	4,17,738	5,770	9,06,355
I M R do ..	55,564	77, 84	611	1,33,358
Total.....	5,38,411	4 94,922	6,411	10,33,743
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	—2·30 95(	— 27,869	— 2,854	— 3,41,673
{ I M R...	+12,7·5	+ 139	— 117	+ 12,8·7

HIGH COURT.—August 10.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1393—Captain and V—Champsay Purbatt and others vs Messrs Gill and Co—Wadia G and Co.

1398—Little and Co—Rumsordas Dharsey vs Hursrai Morarji—Payne and Co.

1399—Little and Co—Jamsetji Bomanji Wadia and another vs Manockji Hormusji Wadia—Mulla and M. Summons in Suit for agreement.

431-05-Edgelow G and W—Cooverbai widow vs Jamsetji Ardeser Chinoy and others—Edgelow G and W and Pestonji B and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

616-04—Mathubhai J and M—Moreshwar Naryen vs Krishnarao Vinayekrao Bege—Chitnis and M.

611-03—Madhavjee and B—Vitaldas Damodhar and another vs Boopeeoverbai widow and others—Bhaishunker K and G

449-02—Jamsetjee and B—Abdoolhoosen Mnola vs Janmahomed Meherally and others—M B Chothia.

250-04—Unwala and P—Motibai vs Bustomjee Byramjee Daruwala and anther—Pestonjee B and K and K B Chothia.

523-04—Hiralal and D—Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer Balajee Jagannath.

882-04—Hiralal and D—Bai Bai Devkarebai vs Manmohandas Ramjee and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and B.

883-04—Muljee and D—Janmahomed Haji Oosman vs Haji Gunny Haji Oosman—Captain and V.

Testamentary Suits.

23-01—Sorabjee and J—Madwoudhan Baghoba and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.

15-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Memabai, widow of Banchordass Dewchand vs Kanji Walji—Madhowji and K

Long Causes.

324-04—Bhafshunker K and G—Vajeshankar Gawrishanker vs Dinanath Vishnu Madgaskar and others

762-03—Jamsetji and B—Baja Fahadur Kushaba Chapaji Kalay Patell vs Chimji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.

654-04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

85-04—Chitnis M and M—Sayana Shiva and others vs Bai Narsoobai widow—Payne and Co.

503-03—Payne and Co—The Administrator-General of Bombay vs Hajee Yusuf Hajee Akyab and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

681-04—M B Chothia Jivraj Harjiwan and others vs Manockbai widow and another—Mansuklal J and A

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

372-05—K B Mehta Arthur Levetus vs Hussonally Moola Hakimji and others

For Judgment.

77-04—Maganlal J and G—Mahomed Ahmed and another vs Pedro Salvador Rodrigues

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

131-05—M B Chothia—Jesodabai widow and another vs Bhimji Bowji and others—Matubhoy J and M—Part heards

380-03—Kanga and P—Hardatrai Nandram and another vs. Jalkissondas Shivkissondas Agarwalla—Edgelow G and P

338-03—Kanga and P—Sidick Haji Hoosein vs Haji Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N

893-03—Payne and Co—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdool and others vs Heerji Morar—Maganlal J and G.

854-04—Unwala and P—Amirbhai widow vs Sakinabaiwidow—Kanga and P

250-05—Ardeshar H D and Co—Chotalal Molchand and another vs Mulsbanker Harinaud Bhot—Dikshet D and S

205-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Metha vs Janiba, widow and others—M J and M

312-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Coverji Jamsetji Darnvalla and another—Ardeseri H D and Co

253-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co

860-04—K B Mehta—Bai Battanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others

650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co

1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs G A Ellis In person.

290-05—Mansuklal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

87-04—Kanga and P—Soonderji Damji vs Dahibai widow—Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardesir Cooper vs Morarji Mohanji—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.

Long Causes

853-04—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabji Edulji Warden and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and Uawalla and a

164-05—Wadia G and Co—Purshotam Buttonsey vs NarrondP Buttonsey—Cragie L and O

206-05—Sorabji and J—Moosa Dawoodbhy and another vs Noorbai widow and another—Hiralal D and Mulla and M

226-05—M Iji and D—Tejbai widow vs Vejbai widow—Madhowi and P

253-05—Madhoji and K—Yolabhdas Govindji vs Tricumdas Bojee and another—Edgelow G and W

315-05—Dikshit D and S—Radhabai widow vs Sitaram Pandurang Kushnaji Little and Co

302-05—M B Chothia—Abdulla Haji Sooleman vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman.

559-04—Jehangir and S—Parwatibai widow vs Kalidas Kallianji and others—S B Noble

764-04—Matubhoy J and M—Keshavlal Haribhai and another vs Mehta Lavji Trimbuck—Hiralal D

639-04—Nanu H and Co—Ratansi Canji and another vs Mathuradas Haridas and another—Wadia G and Co

GOLD AND SILVER.

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906.

	Imports.	Gold. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of June 1905—			
Weight in ounces...	121,133	51,491	69,642
Value in rupees ...	76,68,358	29,33,967	47,34,185
To the end of the month of June 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	438 844	160,173	278,346
Value in rupees ...	2,72,50,273	91,76,115	1,81,13,858
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of June 1905—			
Weight in ounces ...	6,383,774	323,712	6,0·7,06
Value in rupees ...	1,17,87,805	8,6,,329	1,09,22,480
To the end of the month of June 1905 -			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	15 018,519	1,039,623	14,015,896
Value in rupees....	276,·6,770	25,31,67· Total.	2,51,25,196
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of June 1905—			
Weight in ounces..	....	....	....
Value in rupees....	1,94,56,157	37,99,192	1,56,55,965
To the end of the month of June 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	....	....	....
Value in rupees	2,51,26,033	1,17,11,089	4,32,39,954

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).

In the month of June 1905.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	....	....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	23,56,037	14,84,905	38,40,942
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British rupees.....	....	.....	.....
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	.....	7,39,455	7,39,455
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces ...	.....	.....	.....

TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD.

To the end of the month of June 1905

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	56,83,869	37,10 281	93,94,250
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British rupees.....	18	.....	18
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	49,44,109	66,86,113	1,06,30 222
5 Bullion received for coinage of fiftycent pieces ...	.....	202,454	202,454

COINED AND EXAMINED.

In the month of June 1905.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (tale)	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	14,00,023	16,26,012	30,26,035
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	2,97,037	.....	2,97,03 7
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale).....	....	.....	.....

To the end of the month of June 1905.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (tale)	....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	96,50,067	7 ,·6,013	1,71 06,110
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	2.97.037	.....	2,97.037
5 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	....	497,·30	497,630

INDIAN OFFICERS AND STUDY IN JAPAN.

IT is officially announced at Aldershot that three officers of the Indian Army will be allowed to proceed to Japan annually for two years' study of the Japanese language. They will receive full regimental pay and allowances while in Japan, and half the staff pay of their permanent appointments. Those who obtain 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks at the examination held at the end of the first year will be entitled to a reward of £100, and those who obtain a similar percentage at the final examination a further reward of £100.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dundas, 1,954 tons, Captain H Case, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 28th July, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Amatonga, 2,093 tons, Captain R Lenklater, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugao, 7th August with a general cargo.

THE French mail steamer Yarra, 4225 tons, Captain H Sellier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, 12th July with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Border Knight, 2,333 tons, Captain E Dalton, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Brisbane, via Marmugao, 7th July, brought a cargo of Railway material.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Faid, Mr Hamed, and 65 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M Dufferin....Comdr McArthur .....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge .....Sinclair.....R I M
R I M S Investigator.Comar H M Heming...Survey Steamer
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
R I M S Canning Comdr Marshall .....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing.....Lt Comdt A B Barker.....Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes	.....	.....	M M & Co
Eden (bque).....	.....	414	Souton.....	.....	The Captain
Dwarka.....	729	LeGrand	.....	.....	M M & Co
Lowdale.....	2343	Lee.....	.....	.....	M M & Co
Urlana.....	333	Butler.....	.....	.....	M M & Co
Den of Airlie..	2276	Cumming.....	.....	.....	K N & Co
Naseri.....	912	Kemp.....	.....	.....	B & P S N Co
Ontpenta.....	2423	Hill	Zanzibar	17-8	M M and Co
Okara	2469	Anderson	.....	.....	M M & Co
Birkhall.....	2733	Jones	.....	.....	W & A G & Co
Loch Tay	3415	Stephen.....	.....	.....	W & A G & Co
Nadir.....	2041	Gracie.....	Calcutta	.....	T M & Co
Ulia.....	2462	Livingstone	.....	.....	M M & Co
Haidara.....	1552	De Lorne	.....	.....	M M & Co
Warora.....	2553	Jones	Calcutta &c	.....	M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Farquharson.....	.....	.....	M M & Co
Broozi.....	2068	Watson	Streams...	4-8	B & R S N Co
Folgat	1307	Cheshire	.....	.....	K Nixon & Co
Dagfred	569	.....	Millberg ..	.....	F F Campbell & Co
Yarra.....	4225	Sellier.....	.....	.....	M M & Co
Dundas.....	1964	Case	.....	.....	.....
Amatonga ...	2093	Forbister.....	.....	.....	R Bros
Berger King...	2393	Dalton.....	.....	.....	R Bomosjee & Co
Hild.....	719	Salvesen.....	.....	.....	F F C & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
B	Cline Ranold....	2·55	Macteoh.....	Liverpool	..25-8	F Muir
D	K K of the Garter...	1294	Billet....	Liverpool ..19 8		K N & Co
F	al Constan..	1711	Badcock..	Karachi..13-1		E Latham & Co
H	Nasseri....	1168	Sylvester	Mauritius..18-8		B P S N Co
K	Sultan	17··	Burmeister	Zanzibar 14-8		A Strandes
L	Start	1432	Ulrich	Aden..20-8	C	Dinshaw & Bros
M	Perlin Iar	5919	Hansen	Aden.....	19 8	P & O Co
N	Aden Hall.....	232·	McKee ..	Manchester ...	15-8	K N & Co
O	Whitby	13·2	Bonwick..	Leith ...	14-8	K Nixon
P	Shah Jehan....	2666	Pe·l.....	R S Ports...	29-8	K Tejbhoy
Q	Nerbudd	660	Manley	Zanzibar	11-8	M M & Co

Offside E.

Simla..... 3805 Goldsmith.....China ..... 21-8 P & O Co

F. L. W.

Mahanadi..... 647 ..... Hoosein, K'chi ..12 8 Shphd & Co
Puri..... 643 Ahmed ..... Janjira..... 10 8 Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Hashemi ..... 2197 ..... Hense... ..... B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	D Balduino....	3044	Lonizi.....	Genoa.....	15-8 Crocco
2	Australia.....	229·	..... Tait.....	W & A Graham & Co	
4	Ischia	2724	..... Collioto.....	China	17-8 Morocco
5	Clan MacNeil ...	2574	Beer	Genoa..12-8	F Muir & Co
6	Madagascar ..	1792	Rudton	.....	12-8 J M & Co
7	Tientsin.....	2555	.....	ndrews....	China 18 8 P & O & Co
10&11	Helmburg....	2617	Ziegen master	K'chi 12-8	Glade & Co
12	Persia.....	4198	Haughton	London 19

PURELY PERSONAL.

Now that rumours of the Tsar's complete nervous [illegible] may assume a [illegible] this description of one of the most formidable [illegible] behind the throne is particularly appropriate. Pobyedonostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, correspondent whose extraordinary influence over the Tsar, no less than his propaganda against the revolutionaries, continually rouse the ire of the Secret Committee, is eighty-six years of age. In personality, he answers to the description of the average Russian peasant only in his case abstemiousness has wrought a refining effect on his features. He is short of stature, with a somewhat florid complexion, and his small, twinkling, grey eyes, have that furtive appearance characteristic of the Russian working class. In spite of his great age, he is remarkably active, and his long, brown hair is untouched with silver.

His reputation as a miracle worker dates from the day, many years ago, when a poor blind beggar girl recovered her sight as he was blessing her. From that time to this thousands of people from all over the Russian Empire journey to Cronstadt yearly in the hope that the little priest will cure them of their ills. Cronstadt, in consequence, swarms with beggars, suffering from all manner of loathsome diseases. Father John's hold over the masses, however, has been largely undermined of late by the strange coincidence that the military and naval men who sought his blessing before departing to the war met with their death. Admiral Makaroff and his staff of fifteen officers, who all perished on the ill-fated "Petropavlovsk," were among those who solicited the venerable priest's benediction. The three ships that Father John visited before they sailed for the East, were destroyed on the very outbreak of hostilities by being blown up on their own mines. The superstitious nature of the Russians has consequently taken alarm, and the priest is no longer asked to pray for the men that are leaving for the Far East; and he was earnestly implored by the officers of the Baltic Fleet not to visit any of their ships at Cronstadt, or to offer up any prayers for their preservation.

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., who has been mentioned as probably the next Governor of Gibraltar, has led the most strenuous of lives. A son of the second Baronet, and uncle of Sir Mathew Wood, Sir Evelyn was born sixty-seven years ago, starting life in the Royal Navy at fourteen years of age. Two years later he served in the Naval Brigade as A.D.C. to Captain Peel, being present at the storming in the Redan, where he was severely wounded in placing a scaling-ladder in position. For his conduct on that occasion he was recommended for the V.C., but as he had changed his service, and entered in 1855, the 13th Light Dragoons, now the 13th Hussars, it was held that this recommendation could not be considered. However, during the Indian Mutiny he was again recommended for the V.C., this time gaining the coveted honour, and being thanked by the Indian Government. Sir Evelyn Wood is the only officer who has been twice recommended for the V.C.

The secret of Sir Evelyn Wood's success through his busy life has been due mainly to his thoroughness in everything he has ever taken in hand, and his capacity for hard work. He is a man who has never spared himself, if by hard work he could accomplish his object. His thoroughness is shown by the fact that when going out round the Cape to the Indian Mutiny, a voyage then of four months, he taught himself Hindustani. Sir Evelyn was the man who signed the treaty of peace with the Boers after Majuba Hill. Many people blamed Sir Evelyn at the time for doing so. As a matter of fact, he strongly pointed out to Mr. Gladstone what a bad effect the signing of a treaty of peace would have on the Boers before he had beaten them. Mr. Gladstone, however, ordered by cable the treaty to be signed. The farmhouse where the treaty was signed used to be pointed out before the late war, with the room where Kruger and Sir Evelyn met and agreed to the terms and peace.

During his long service Sir Evelyn was in many regiments, one being the 73rd Highlanders, and the story is told, how the regiment being quartered at Portsmouth, Sir Evelyn, then a captain in the battalion, returned from leave in London, and immediately dressed for parade. The moment he appeared before his company there was a considerable amount of laughing; asking his subaltern the reason for this hilarity the latter told him that he had his tall hat on, otherwise he was correctly dressed in the uniform of the regiment.

It is not generally known that Mr. Lowther, the new Speaker, adds to his numerous other gifts the somewhat dangerous one of caricaturing. Those who have seen his sketches pronounce them excellent caricatures as well as good likenesses. This should prove a profitable well as an amusing pastime with which to while away many a dreary parliamentary hour. For it is well-known that Mr. Lowther has for years kept a particularly interesting diary—and it is pretty safe to say that this will ultimately reach the public. In this case interesting reading matter will be undoubtedly more valuable if it is further enriched with original sketches and caricatures by the author who has such exceptional opportunities of meeting interesting men of the day.

Whilst on the subject of the staff of the House of Commons it is interesting to recall that the late General Sir Michael Biddulph, on making his first appearance as Black Rod at the table of the House for the purpose of summoning the Commons completely forgot the three-line message. His successor committed exactly the same blunder at the beginning of the Session. Sir Michael, however, after his elapsus memoriæ alway had his messages to the faithful Commons in the crown of his cocked hat, and obviously read therefrom though his great preoccupation was to impress the House that he was delivering them in the ordinary way. Sir Henry Stephenson, however makes no such bones about the matter, and on the occasion of the summoning the Commons to the House of Lords to hear the Royal appoval of Mr. Lowther's appointment as Speaker, he simply carried his twenty or thirty word message in his hand, and proceeded to read it when he reached the Mace. Even then, however, it was only by the greatest good luck that he did not drop the paper before he started reading. It is curious that such a distinguished soldier and sailor should each in his time have been discomfited over such a trival ordeal.

Now that the energy and thoroughness of Lord Kitchener are once more so much to the force in connection with the Indian Army administration the revival of this anecdote of his Khartoum Expedition days seems particularly appropriate and applicable.

One evening as the General's forces neared Khartoum, a Dervish spy was discovered in camp, and promptly taken to headquarters for examination. It was a juncture at which information as to the enemy's position and plans was of the highest importance but neither the richest bribes nor the direst threats could elicit one word from the prisoner; he affected to be both deaf and dumb. Scarcely was his hearing over—if hearing it can be called—when another spy was led in, who proved equally obdurate. They were led away bound, and placed for the night in a well-guarded tent. About half an hour later, when all was settling down to rest in the camp, there was a fresh stir and hubbub, and a third spy was dragged in, who also would reveal nothing and was finally placed in the tent with the others.

Soon the guard outside heard a murmur of voices from within; the dumb spies had found their tongues, but it was impossible to hear their talk distinctly or to understand it. An hour or more passed, then the door of the tent was thrown open and the third spy appeared, and asked to be conducted to headquarters. It was the Sirdar who in disguise had discovered all he needed to know. Lord Kitchener always takes the greatest pains to make himself master of the vernacular of any country to which he is sent. He seizes every opportunity of talking with the poorer folks, until he speaks like a native.

Bateford Park, where King Edward has been paying an informal visit, as in many respects unique. Nowhere in England has art been so cunningly devised to simulate nature, and the perfect taste for which its master is justly celebrated asserts itself in every part of the demesne. The little streamlet that runs through the grounds has been transformed into a rocky torrent, and about the making of this rather an amusing story is told. Lord Rodesdale took an old farmer to show him the improvements, and proudly asked him what he thought of it. The man scratched his head meditatively, and said after a pause: "Wal, it may turn out very pretty, but I'll tell you better when you've moved them rocks out of the way"—pointing at the boulders which had been brought and arranged with so much trouble.

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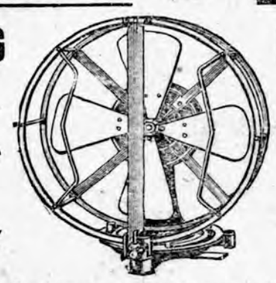

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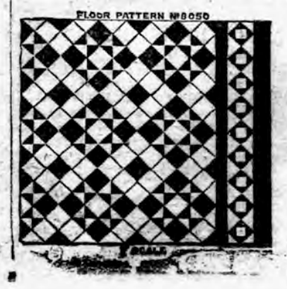

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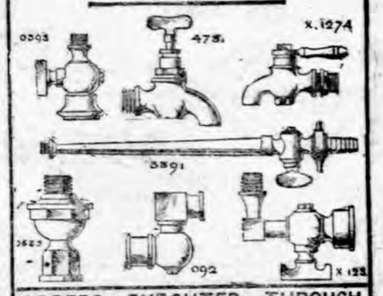

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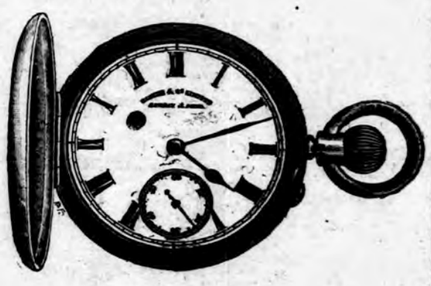

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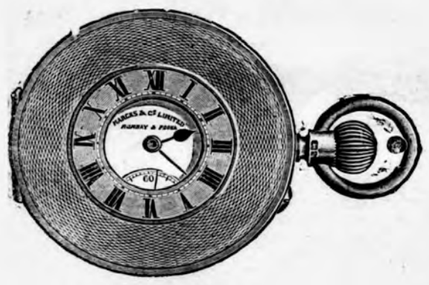

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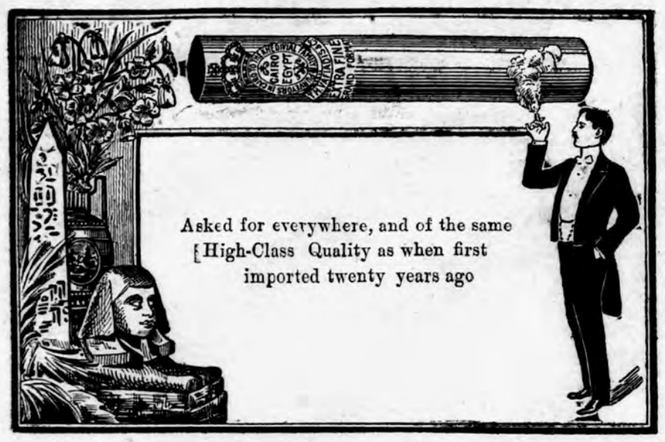

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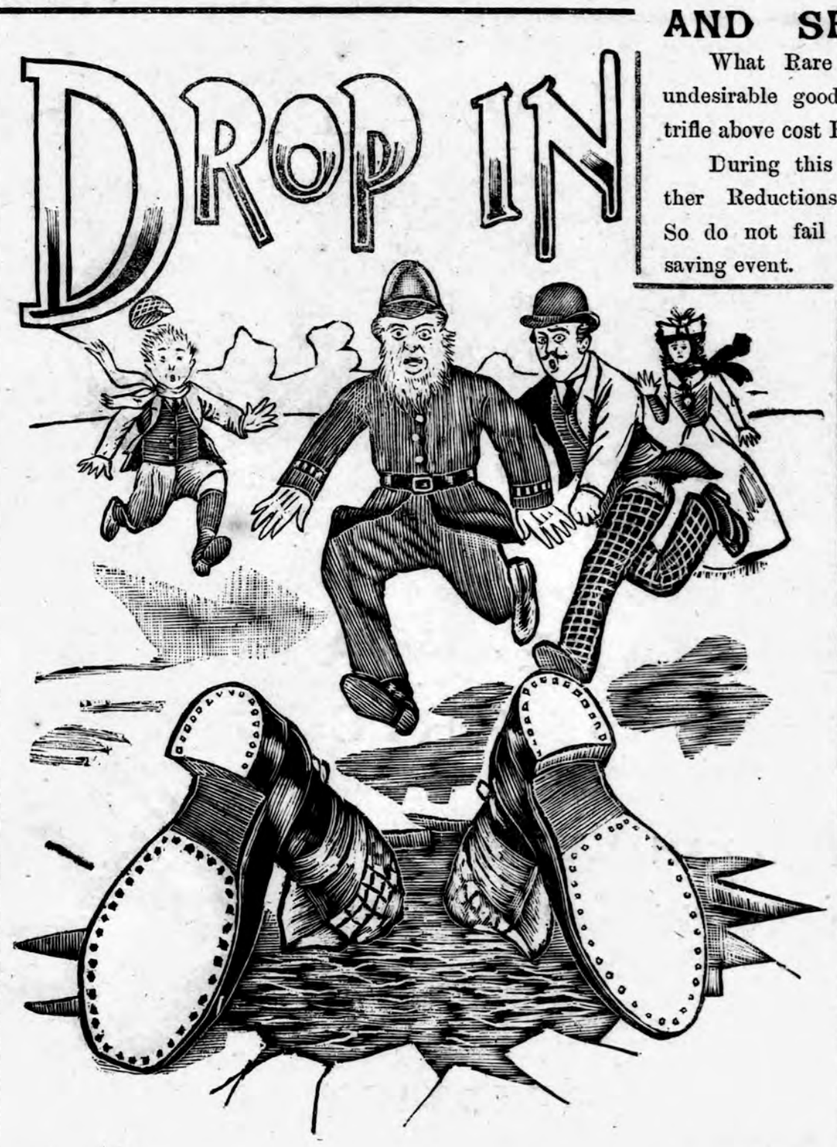

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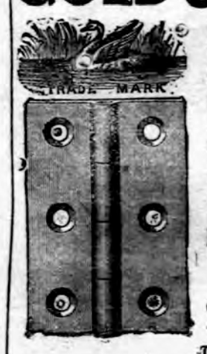

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